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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD

BRIGHTON CONFERENCE INVITATION ENCLOSED

AN EXPERIMENT IN PHOTOCARGING AT TORONTO

MICROFICHE

RANGANATHAN'S "PROLEGOMENA" AND
"COLON CLASSIFICATION"

THE NEW LIBRARY OF JEWS' COLLEGE, LONDON

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VOL. 60 NO. 5

MAY 1958

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A Librarian's Calendar

May 20th.—Medical Section visit to Medical Research Council Library, National Institute for Medical Research, The Ridgway, Mill Hill.

May 28th.—30th.—L.A. Committees and Council.

May 28th.—G.L.D. (A.A.L.), visit to Imperial Paper Mills, Gravesend.

May 31st.—R. and S.L. Section, S.E. Group. Visit to Hatfield Technical College and Hatfield House. Coach leaves Chaucer House 9.30 a.m. Returning 6 p.m. Cost 13s. 6d. includes lunch. Names to Mrs. Stokes, University of London Institute of Education, W.C.1, by May 23rd. Numbers limited.

June 6th-8th.—London and Home Counties Branch, Week-end Conference, Hastings.

June 18th-July 3rd.—L.A. Examinations.

June 28th-July 4th.—Scottish Summer School, Newbattle Abbey.

July 15th.—Last date for receipt of essays for L.A. Prize Essay, 1958.

July 18th-21st.—Medical Section, Week-end Conference, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.

September 22nd-26th.—L.A. Annual Conference, Brighton.



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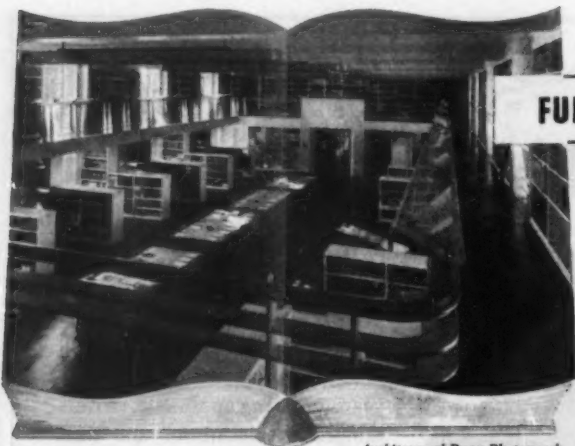
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THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

SPECIAL SUBJECT LISTS

No. 25
Collotype Printing Process

Compiled by W. Turner Berry
and Miss M. C. Thomson. 13 pp.

No. 25 is the first list issued for 1958.

Annual subscription, 21s.

Single copies, 2s. 6d.

The Library Association Record

Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1

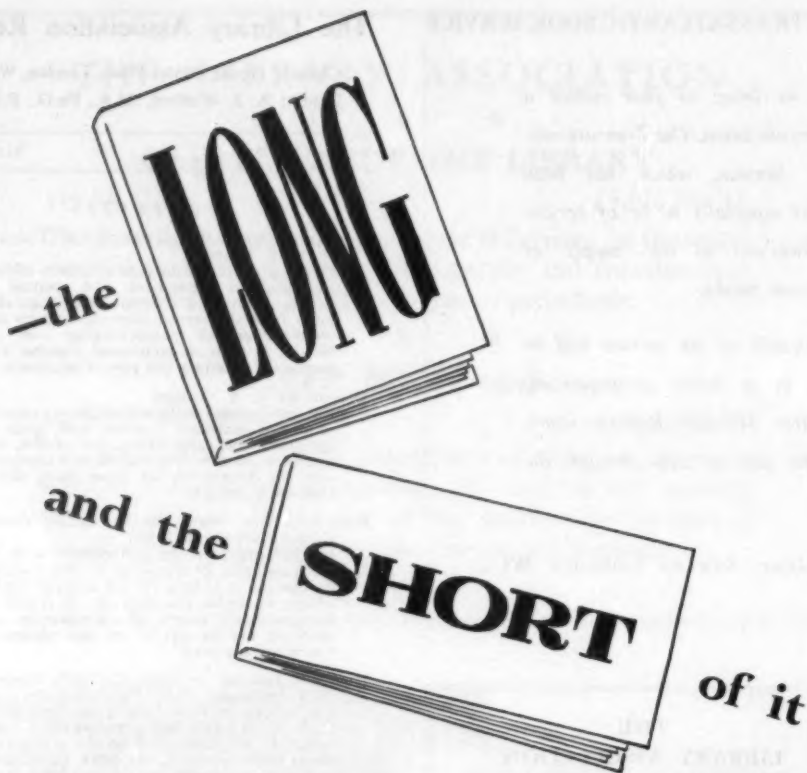
Editor: A. J. Walford, M.A., Ph.D., F.L.A.

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The Library Association Record

MAY 1958

An Experiment in Photocharging at Toronto

By E. M. ELIZABETH BOWEN, B.A., A.L.A.

*Deputy Librarian-in-charge, Brierfield Region, Lancashire County Library,
and Interne Librarian, Toronto Public Libraries*

A PHOTOGRAPHIC charging system was introduced during the summer of 1957 in the adult departments of three of the nineteen branches of the Toronto Public Libraries. Each of the branches chosen for this experiment had its own particular problems; one has the largest circulation in the system outside the central lending library, and in two, situated in the business sectors of the city, much of the circulation is concentrated into a two-hour period at midday. All needed to have their librarians freed from routine duties so as to be more readily available to the public.

The camera. The camera chosen was one of those marketed by the Flofilm Division of Diebold Incorporated, of Norwalk, Connecticut. This company manufactures three microfilm cameras, a portable model and two office machines. The 9600 Portable Flofilm Camera was chosen for use, some of its main recommendations being its cheapness and its small size in comparison with the microfilm cameras marketed by Kodak and Remington Rand. The experience of other libraries in North America using this camera was also considered. These include the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore; the Free Public Library of Philadelphia; the Akron Public Library; the bookmobiles of the Boston Public Library; and, in Canada, the North York and Vancouver Public Libraries.

The 9600 Portable camera is neat and compact, standing 12 inches high, and weighing 20 pounds. When open it takes up 2 square feet of counter space. It will photograph copy of mixed weights and sizes up to cardboard thickness, 11 inches in width and any length, at a reduction of 24:1 on to 16 mm. film. It uses magazine loaded film, which is easy to insert and remove, and may be handled safely in any light. Illumination control is obtained by a switch which can be set as

desired to light, medium or dark. The electrical components are integrated into a compact electronic pack which can be removed and replaced as a single unit when necessary. The camera is simplicity itself to operate; the material to be photographed being guided to the rollers which carry it through the camera in a matter of seconds.

Equipment needed. To operate a photographic charging system with full efficiency, it is necessary to use punched cards to record each issue. The Toronto Public Libraries use McBee Keysort punched cards as combined transaction and date due cards.

The equipment required at each branch library is one, or more, microfilm cameras, a supply of 16 mm. film magazines, spare bulbs for the camera, a testing unit to determine which bulb in the illumination panel needs replacing, sufficient pre-numbered transaction cards for the determined issue cycle, a supply of blank cards to be punched as needed to replace those lost or damaged, a simple hand punch, an alignment block and a needle with which to sort the punched cards. Some storage space for returned transaction cards is necessary—the McBee Keysort company manufactures special storage units, or existing issue trays may be used.

As the Toronto Public Libraries have a central department dealing with the registration of borrowers and the sending of overdue notices, the branches do not maintain a borrowers' register, nor do they have a microfilm reader, two types of which are marketed by Diebold Incorporated. The Universal reader is electrically operated and can be used to read either 35 mm. or 16 mm. film at fast or slow speeds and at varying magnifications. The Portable reader, weighing 19 pounds, projects 16 mm. film at a fixed magnification of 24:1.

Method of issuing material. The basic principle of this charging system is to photograph simultaneously a book card, a serially-numbered transaction card, which also serves as a date due card, and the borrower's card, all of which are placed in the book pocket when the issue has been recorded. The transaction card is removed from each book as it is returned and those numbers missing from the sequence of cards marked for return on a certain date represent books still outstanding. To obtain full details of the books represented and of the borrowers retaining them, it is necessary only to read the appropriate film until these numbers are reached. The record of books loaned may be kept as long as required.

Prior to the introduction of this charging system, these branches of the Toronto Public Libraries were using, as the rest of the system still is, a modified version of the Newark charging system, wherein each borrower is given a library number, in the case of adult borrowers here a six-figure one, which he, or the library assistant, must write on the label and bookcard of every book borrowed. The assistant then stamps the date due on the book label and, once for every book borrowed, on the borrower's library card. There is no restriction on the number of books which may be borrowed at one time.

It was decided to use the photographic charging system at the branches involved for all books and magazines due back on the same date, but to mark out by hand other material, i.e., pay service books, special long-date loans, and clippings from the vertical file. There is no reason why special loans and pay service books should not be marked out by machine, by using separate sequences of transaction cards, or transaction cards with, for example, one corner cut off to differentiate them from the regular ones. The reason for marking clippings by hand is the danger of losing unattached transaction cards.

The advantages. The advantages of this charging system are manifold. Firstly, it saves much time in marking books both in and out. Under the Newark system of charging, it takes a good assistant 4 seconds to mark out each book, if the borrower has written his library number legibly on both label and book card, and presents the books open at the correct place to be stamped, and 8 seconds if nothing has been done. More time is often needed, however, to check each number carefully. This speed, moreover, cannot be maintained for quantities of books. On the return of a book, the assistant has to compare the date due and the borrower's number on the

book label with the borrower's card, and stamp the latter to record the return of the book, which has later to be discharged. Using photographic charging, it takes an average of 5 seconds to record an issue, and of 3 seconds to check a returned book, by removing the transaction card and seeing that the correct book card is in the book, which is then ready to go back into circulation, if not required. A good assistant, using the microfilm camera, and relieved at regular intervals, can charge out 550 books an hour with far less possibility of error than can arise from the writing of six-figure borrowers' numbers at speed.

Time is also saved in so far that it is simple to calculate the day's issue figures by subtracting the number on the first transaction card used from the last; there is no arranging of book cards and, above all, there is no searching of issue trays to discharge books. It is unnecessary to sort the returned transaction cards, except roughly, until the day on which each sequence has to be checked for missing numbers which represent those books for which overdue notices have to be sent. Sorting punched cards by needle is quicker than sorting book cards by accession number, and an experienced assistant can sort some 1,400 cards an hour.

Other advantages are that the installation of the machine is simple; being portable, it can be used to record loans outside the library at, for example, book talks or exhibitions; most of the supplies already in use did not need to be changed; identification other than a borrower's card, such as a driving licence, can be used; the circulation desk is kept free from the clutter of undischarged books; the machine is compact and business-like in appearance; it is extremely easy to operate; all handwriting is eliminated in the record of an issue (a useful point in a community where confusion has been caused by the various nationalities writing numerals in different ways); and no numerical registration file, as needed in the Newark system, is necessary.

The disadvantages. The chief disadvantage is in the handling of reserved books. It is no longer possible to mark with signals the book cards of those requested in the issue trays, nor to tell when any copy is due back. A visible index of books requested is maintained, but much depends on the memory of the assistant in charge. All books returned are checked before being re-shelved, but this can be done very swiftly and accurately by an assistant familiar with the reserve list, even at the branch where the number of separate titles on reserve at any time can exceed

200. It is thought, in fact, that there are no more errors than under the Newark system.

Other disadvantages include the difficulty of locating a certain book in the circulation and of stock-taking, both of which can only be done by running the films through the reader. The borrower has no record of books taken and returned, but it is doubtful if this is important. Of far greater importance is the fact that there is no method of proving a certain book has not been returned, but only that it was borrowed. Snags arise from missing, misplaced or misfiled transaction cards. For example, if a book is returned without its transaction card, its number cannot be determined until the film is read and, since in the Toronto Public Libraries the only reader is in the central registration department and the films are not read until the date for sending overdue notices is reached, the borrower will receive a notice for a book he has returned. This and other difficulties in clearing overdue notices only arise, however, where each service point has not got its own reader. Relatively few transaction and book cards are lost by the borrowers. It is not possible to tell the number of times a certain book has circulated nor the last date on which a specific book was loaned. Daily statistical breakdown of circulation into classes is not possible, though sampling can easily provide the information needed. Queues of borrowers still form at the outgoing desk, but the lines move quickly. Finally, the camera can fail, and, in cases of lens failure, this is not discovered until a whole film has been processed and found to be blank, as the machine apparently continues to function normally.

Borrower reaction. In general the reaction of the borrowers has been favourable. Many appreciate the speedier, more accurate and more business-like methods. General approval met the extension of the period of loan from two to three weeks, which accompanied the introduction of the system, though the decision to restrict telephone renewals, a service much used and appreciated, was not popular. Borrowers were also pleased that they no longer had to write their library numbers on the books, as they are asked to do in the Newark system. The chief complaint has arisen from the fact that, using photographic charging, it is not possible to tell a borrower how many books are on loan to him, nor the dates on which all are due back, as is possible using the Newark system, where the library card is stamped for each book borrowed. Many borrowers complain that this is a great disadvantage of the system.

The cost. Preferential prices are quoted in Canada for libraries, because of the educational aspect of their work.

		Price to industry \$	Price to libraries \$
Diebold	Portable Camera, model 9600	1195.00	975.00
Diebold	Portable Reader, model 9204	420.00	325.00
Diebold	Motorized Reader, model 9202	1790.00	1500.00

The magazines of film, each of which contain 50 feet of 16 mm. film, and which record 2,000-2,400 separate transactions, cost \$3.90 each, which includes the charge for processing the film.

The cost of the McBee Keysort punched cards is not high when it is remembered that each can be used to record 28 separate issues.

The costs of machinery and accessories compare very favourably with those of the Kodak and Remington Rand companies.

Conclusion. It has not yet been possible to estimate how much would be saved in a full year of operation, but a library in California and another in Canada have estimated that they save at least \$4,000 a year, and that librarians are freed from much routine work, since that involved in a photocharging system can well be carried out by non-professional assistants.

The experiment is being continued for a further period.

J. D. STEWART

Mr. J. D. Stewart has unbroken service on the London and Home Counties Branch Committee since its inception on 28th February, 1923, and—happily—is still serving in 1958. This unique record is enhanced by the fact that committee members are elected for a period of one year only, not three years as in the case of some other organizations.

The Branch Committee have honoured this service by establishing an annual award of £25 for a Travelling Bursary for a member of the Branch.

Additionally, the Committee will make a personal gift to Mr. Stewart and have given the initial contribution towards this. Several Committee members and colleagues of Mr. Stewart in the London area have also made personal contributions. Some of these colleagues have suggested that only a wide publicity will prevent disappointment to others, elsewhere in the country, who might otherwise hear of the matter too late. Any members requiring further information should write to the Branch Secretary, Mr. N. Tomlinson, Central Library, High Street, Gillingham, Kent.

Microfiche

By L. L. ARDERN, F.L.A., Librarian, Manchester College of Science and Technology

A QUICKENING of interest in one of the forms of microcopy has been apparent in this country in recent months. The microfiche is coming into its own.

Most librarians will know that a microfiche is a flat transparent film in sizes from 3×5 in. (75×125 mm.) to 4½×5½ in. (105×148 mm.) or larger. The favourite on the Continent, where the pioneer work has been done, seems to be 3½×4½ in. (90×120 mm.). They usually carry between 24 and 110 pages, with 40 about the average. The title is at the top in normal size type and the page numbers represented below are given as well. Microfiches are usually supplied in a paper envelope without a flap. This serves two or three purposes: protection, readability of title against the white background, and, taken out of and placed on its white envelope, the microfiche can be read in a microcard reader.

It is curious to find that the American *Library literature* from 1951 to date has not a single entry under the word microfiche and it is not included in the *Glossary of terms used in microreproduction* by Hendrix Ten Eyck. On the other hand, *Library science abstracts* has indexed it five or six times since 1952. Uncertainty seems to be in the F.I.D.'s *Directory of photocopying and micro-copying services*, for on one page is "microfilm cards either transparent or opaque" and on the next "microfiche". The International Standardization Organization Committee TC/46 has still much to do on terminology, but it has suggested "microfiche" for both film and card, with the addition of either "transparent" or "opaque" to show the type meant.

When Dr. Schultz (1) spoke to the 1951 Week-end Conference of the London and Home Counties Branch, he called this form of copy "microsheet" and drew attention to the article by that most vigorous exponent of the use of microfiche—Dr. L. J. van der Wolk (2), Librarian of the Delft Technical University. That article is still the best detailed description of the history and development of the microfiche.

In a letter to me Dr. Wolk says: "Our object is to supply microfiches to our users instead of the books or periodicals they apply for, thus practically eliminating wear and tear, the literature being always available for readers who pay a visit to our library . . . the price per microfiche is 2s. 2d. no matter how many pages it contains

. . . the negative microfiches are filed for repeat orders." A booklet issued by the Library (*Studeren met microkaarten*) puts an emphasis on the student acquiring a "library on microfiches" of his own special interests at a cost of about ¼d. a page. As they made 6,000 microfiches in 1956 and over 10,500 in 1957, many students will now have their own micro-library.

In 1955 Dr. Wolk was a founder member of the Microkaart Stichting (Microfiche Foundation) and early last year they published *Application of the microfiche for reproducing unpublished manuscripts*. This suggests that for the manuscript which cannot easily be published in traditional form, microfiche is ideal and says that the Foundation could act as the European centre for such activity.

Making microfiches. Before the war, in Germany, Dr. J. Goebel perfected a semi-automatic camera for this purpose. At the Hague after the war, he worked for the Netherlands Document Reproductie and several cameras were made and some exported. One is owned by the Treasury, one by Shell and another by I.O.T.A. Services Ltd. As they cost well over £700, it is not surprising that only a few exist. This price includes a separate small camera for adding the readable title. A full description of how they work is given in Dr. Wolk's article mentioned previously. A much shorter article (3), describing some of the activities of I.O.T.A. Services Ltd., also gives a brief account of the camera.

This camera will be out of reach of most of us, but I believe it should be possible to make a much simpler holder for the flat film which could be fitted to a special extra back on any good 35 mm. camera. The holder would be in a frame which would allow it to move sideways and downwards so that the images could be aligned as required. In fact Professor G. van Iterson, in Holland in the nineteen-thirties, did something similar with a big process camera. He was, however, mainly interested in obtaining a 3x or a 6x reduction of the original on to paper.

Lewis and Offenhauser's book *Microrecording* (4) mentions that the Standard Register Co. of Ohio in 1954 had built a "vertical step and repeat microfilming camera" which "produces approximately 60 images on a flat film negative the size of a 3 in. × 5 in. card". The description continues:

"Many presently known methods of indexing and selection seem to be available for this type of microfilming which are not available when the image is a microfilm on a larger roll." I have not come across any later mention of this equipment. But it seems that at least one American firm has realized the possibilities of microfiches.

Reduction ratios of microfiches vary between 16 and 25 times. Less reduction than 16x is rarely necessary unless the original type is very small, and over 25x takes it out of the range of most reading machines. Of course there is no difficulty in making microphotographs at greater reductions. Dr. Stevens, of Kodak, has made them down to 1/750th and successfully enlarged back to legible size (5). I have an N.D.R. microfiche (90×120 mm.) which holds 144 pages at a 35x reduction, but I do not know if this is only a sample of what can be done or a normal commercial job. It is just readable in our best instrument.

The cost of film of the normal photographic size, 3½ in.×4½ in., is nearly 7d. a sheet. The making, processing and overheads bring the cost of a microfiche negative made by I.O.T.A. (the firm which is developing these techniques more vigorously than anyone else in Britain) to between 3s. 6d. and 4s. A negative can, of course, be read without difficulty in the reader. I.O.T.A. charge between 2s. and 2s. 6d. for a positive microfiche from the negative. Micro Methods were unable to quote me prices when I asked them, saying that they vary according to the job. The Dutch commercial charge is about 6s. a positive copy. All these services could, no doubt, reduce prices for large orders or for co-operative ones. The price at Delft Technical University has already been mentioned. It is possible that N.D.R. could make microfiches of other titles than the Philip's publications if copyright permission was obtained.

Reading microfiches. I believe that the reader which does this best is the recently imported "Dagmar". It is made by the firm Documentfoto en Microfilm J. H. Mullens N.V., of the Hague and is imported by Microfilm Systems Ltd. for £45 plus duty. Its telescopic rods, which hold the mirror, enable an instant increase in magnification from 12x to 24x. Further details are given in the "Special Library Notes" section of the January, 1958, RECORD and the January, 1958, *Discovery*. It seems to me that it would not be difficult to modify this reader so that it would take micro-opaques, and I think some work is now being done towards this end.

The I.O.T.A. readers are modelled on the

N.D.R. readers "Hugyens" and "Microvist" and sell at £47 10s. and £100. Like the Dagmar they were designed for microfiche and have microfilm roll attachments as extras. Microfiches can be read with some little difficulty in the Kodak AH3 model and the French "Kangaroo". The Kodak Commercial model will not take them. The Micro Methods V.C. portable reader can be used if the microfiche is removed when half the pages have been read, to be then inserted upside-down for the remaining pages. The reader has to be turned round, too. Mr. G. H. Davison, in the 1957 edition of his admirable annual series "Microcards: review of progress", mentions a number of other foreign readers which are currently available. Readers for opaques, as mentioned earlier, will all take microfiches if they are backed with white paper.

Any of these readers which project the image on to the table top can be used to make enlarged copies on photographic papers. If a negative microfiche is in use, the result will of course be a positive. Direct-positive papers would give a positive from a positive microfiche but the exposure needed would be unduly long. In making enlargements in this way, it is better not to use the switch on the body of the reader. A switch in the flex or at the plug will prevent poor definition due to slight movement of the reader.

It is difficult to answer the question "Which form should I buy—microfiche or Microcard?" In favour of microfiche it can be argued:

1. The reader is simpler (light of less power is needed) therefore it can be cheaper.
2. Enlargements on paper can more easily be made. (This will not be so when the microcard readers are made without the ground glass screen.)

As against this the Microcard has:

1. Greater robustness to handling.
2. Takes up less space: 1,000 cards = 10½ in., 1,000 fiches = 15 in.
3. Photographic paper is cheaper than film.

If the library wanting the microcopy is a special one with a limited clientele and a regular need for enlarged copies, I would suggest the microfiche as the best form. A large public library, or a university or college library, would probably prefer Microcard. Some of the Microcards of our set of *Journal of biological chemistry* must have been used many dozens of times without damage. It could be that they will last longer than an original volume which has to stand up to the rigours of borrowing. (The time is surely

approaching when the phrases "a microcopy is acceptable" and "please state if a microcopy is acceptable" will appear on interloan forms.)

I think it is still true to say that microfiche can be regarded as a copying process, whereas the Microcard, under the careful direction of the Microcard Foundation, is still in the publishing field. But interest in the profession and the efforts of a few British firms, notably I.O.T.A. and Micro Methods, may soon make this distinction no longer valid.

The Library Association Sub-Committee on Photographic Reproduction would not want to keep Microcards as a publishing venture only, but they will be concerned to see that as much co-operative ordering as possible of all kinds of microcopy is achieved. It would be a step in the right direction if, before any sizeable copying job is undertaken, the firm concerned could use *Liaison* or *Aslib Proceedings* as a means of finding out if any other librarian would be interested in a copy of the work. Something on the lines of the D.S.I.R. translation scheme is envisaged where the orders given before a certain date would gain a price reduction in proportion to

their number. If we so wish, we can take steps to make certain that the old tale of seven negatives being made from one original for seven customers will not happen again.

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- (2) Van der Wolk, L. J. and Tommon, J. C. The microcopy on flat film as an aid in documentation. *Review of Documentation*, 1950, 17, nos. 5 and 8.
- (3) All on one 5 x 3 in. sheet. *Office Magazine*, October, 1957, pp. 731-2.
- (4) Lewis, C. M. and Offenhauser, W. H. Micro-recording. *Interscience*, 1957, p. 206.
- (5) Stevens, G. W. W. Some practical aspects of micro-photography. *Photographic Journal*, 1944, 84, pp. 108-11.

Firms mentioned

I.O.T.A. Services Ltd., 38 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.4.
 Microfilm Systems Ltd., 22 Park Lane, Croydon.
 Micro Methods Ltd., 17 Denbigh Street, London, S.W.1.
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Ranganathan's "Prolegomena" and "Colon Classification"

By J. MILLS, F.L.A., Lecturer in Cataloguing and Classification, North Western Polytechnic

THE first edition (1937) of the *Prolegomena* was a landmark in the theory of library classification, embodying a comprehensive statement of the theoretical principles implicit in the author's revolutionary Colon classification, which appeared in 1933. It moved the centre of interest decisively from the interminable discussion of main class order and the pros and cons of this and that particular collocation of topics to the detailed mechanics of analysing the field of knowledge. For the first time one of the major objectives of traditional classification—the consistent maintenance of mutually exclusive classes—was shown to be possible throughout a library classification. This was to be achieved by the strictly planned application of successive charac-

teristics of division. At the same time, the full implications of the need for hospitality in notation were recognized and the principles of faceted notation developed.

Since 1937 the *Colon classification* has seen four more editions, each one reflecting the advances Ranganathan has been continuously developing in numerous articles and books. In this much enlarged and partly re-written edition of the *Prolegomena*, the theory underlying these advances is now drawn together and integrated.

Part 1: *General theory of classification* is substantially as it was in the first edition. The greatest enlargement occurs in the treatment of the theory of knowledge classification, which is now considered at three levels in Parts 2 to 4.

Part 2: *Enumerative classification* is rather misleading in title, since it deals with problems common to any classification and only briefly with the nature of Enumerative classification, that peculiar mixture of imperfectly distinguished

* Ranganathan (S. R.). *Prolegomena to library classification*. 2nd ed. 1957. 487 pp. (Library Association, 45s., 33s. to members.)

Ranganathan (S. R.). *Colon Classification, Volume 1. Basic classification*. 5th ed. 1957. 464 pp. (Madras, Madras Library Association; London, G. Blunt, 36s.)

facets, highly selective and inconsistent provision for compound subjects (i.e., multifaceted ones) and incompletely hospitable notation which distinguishes all the major schemes apart from Colon.

Part 3: *Analytico-synthetic classification* and Part 4: *Depth classification* contain the core of Ranganathan's theory of library classification. In the "Idea plane" his postulate of five Fundamental Categories constituting a generalized facet formula of universal application is described, as is their further analysis into Rounds and Levels, the need for which broadly distinguishes the needs of book classification from those of Depth classification. These make use of such further concepts as Whole, Portion, Organ, Constituent, etc. As an example of the continuing process of interpretation of the Fundamental Categories, Attribute, previously considered an Energy concept, is considered as more likely to be Matter. A new principle, supplementing that of Increasing Concreteness, is suggested in Increasing Artificiality.

Further attempts to generalize the order of citing Rounds are found in Postulates 19 and 20, covering the sequences: Act-and-Action (Energy facet)—Instrument, and Product-Action-Instrument.

In the "Notational Plane" it is interesting to find the Canon of Expressiveness added to that of Relativity (which strictly implies the former). There is no discussion of the effect this has on length of notation or of the extra burden it imposes—e.g., in maintaining hospitality in array. The "telescoping" of arrays is recognized as shortening notation at the expense of expressiveness. But it must be admitted that the device whereby different arrays are allocated different "zones" of the notation (e.g., 1/9, 9A/9Z, A/Z) shortens class numbers whilst maintaining expressiveness of a different kind—one based on differing types of symbol rather than the number of digits in a class number (see examples below).

A notable feature is Ranganathan's frank use of notational considerations in order to illuminate problems of subject sequence. Nevertheless, it may be thought a slight theoretical defect that such a problem of sequence as is raised by "Systems" and "Specials" should be considered only under the notational concept of Telescoped Facet (p. 217).

Part 8: *Theory of Abstract Classification* considers *inter alia* the application of scientific method in library classification and the construction of 'Models'. Ranganathan concludes that a "do all classification" is indicated—i.e., the same

model which at one level is capable of depth classification should be able to operate with perfect efficiency at a much simpler book level. Typically, the *Prolegomena* ends with a statement of "Problems for Pursuit".

Coming to the 5th edition of Colon, it may be noted that Dr. Ranganathan has never been one to flinch from improving his scheme because of the labour the alterations might involve for its users. He is all for "keeping pace with knowledge" rather than for worshipping "integrity of numbers". However, although this edition contains numerous small changes in classification numbers, it may be regarded as a consolidation of the radical innovations of the 4th edition. That edition organized the whole scheme within the framework of the Five Fundamental Categories, and replaced the colon, until then an all-purpose facet indicator, by the , ; : and . as indicators for these categories.

The changes in this edition are chiefly seen in refinements of the notation and a slight reduction of the detail in the schedules. The latter inaugurates a proposed re-organization in the plan of Colon. In future, it is to have two volumes—one sufficient for book classification, the other providing the more elaborate schedules needed for depth classification. Consequently, Volume 1 is called "Basic Classification" and has much the same detail as Edition 4. But the more modest scope of Volume 1 is seen in the omission of the detailed schedules for Crops from Class J Agriculture, and the omission of such instruments of depth classification as the Physiographic Divisions from the Geographical Divisions and the detailed divisions of the Time facet which have been developed in the *Annals of Library Science* (Vol. 1, No. 2—Depth Classification (3)).

Various modifications of the sequence reflect increasing confidence in analysis. For example, Biochemistry, previously treated as a focus in the Energy facet of Biology (E:7), is now regarded as a "Special", E9G. The connecting signs for Phase relations are now paralleled by similar signs for Intra-facet relations: e.g.,

Influence of the Bible on English Literature :
O-OgQ6:2

Influence of import controls on the balance of
payments: X:576r555

where X: 576 is Balance of payments, and X: 555 is Import control. Tool Phase is now dropped, being regarded as a Common Energy focus. Town Planning is treated as an independent Fine Art, not as a part of the Building facet of Architecture.

On the other hand, certain of the innovations

of the fourth edition are dropped: for example, the Posteriorizing Energy Common Subdivisions (representing common processes and activities) and most of the Preliminaries (representing subjects dealing with the organization of knowledge), which no longer appear as an integral class.

Perhaps the most notable improvement is that found in the classes Management and Personnel Management (X:8 and X:9), for the classification of the different arrays into which these are divided is accompanied by a re-organization of the notation into corresponding "zones" or sectors, e.g.,

X:91/999	Labour problems (least concrete sector of X:9)
X:99A/99Z	Kinds of labour, by work done (more concrete sector)
X:9A/9Z	Kinds of labour, by age, sex, etc. (most concrete sector)

These sectors give such foci as:

X:952	Recruitment
X:99P	Clerical labour
X:9G4	Part-time

and compounds such as X:9G4,9P,52 Part-time labour—Clerical—Recruitment.

In Edition 4, if Levels within one facet were compounded, the introductory comma had to be inserted; but if any earlier arrays were "diffuse" (not represented in the compound), their absence had to be recognized by retaining the comma, e.g., in Architecture, the 4th Level (Part of Building array) contained the focus "7" Window. A book dealing solely with this architectural feature could only be specified by N1,,7 so that it could file before, say, N1,,3 Domestic Architecture, which would file before, say, N1,N 20th century Architecture, and this before N156 British Architecture.

This was, of course, the reappearance of the "débris" of connecting symbols whose removal, made possible by recognizing five fundamental categories, had been one of the great improvements in the notation of the fourth edition. The "zone" analysis of this edition, listing arrays in distinct sectors, shows how this defect can be removed from depth classification as well as from book classification. It also holds promise of a certain simplification of notation. Another aspect of Zone analysis is that Subject Device ("divide like the whole classification") is specified by brackets and constitutes the last Zone: e.g., D6,9(J) Agricultural machinery, where D6,9 is Other machinery, in Mechanical Engineering.

Other alterations in notation include changing

the divisions Fine Arts, from N1/N9 to NA/NZ. Also, Mining Engineering is removed from D Engineering and made a separate main class *y*. Is this indicative of a new move to break up Class D into several main classes? The excessive number of differential facets in D has always been a reminder that this may be desirable. A last small point is that the filing value of the connecting symbols has been altered and apparently gives the connecting symbols a value *less* than that of *a/z*. It can only be assumed that this is a misprint.

Although the improvements mentioned above show that Colon is still in the front of progress in designing classification systems, it must be a disappointment to those special librarians who, increasingly aware of the efficiency of the Colon method, yet fail to find any significant expansion of those classes most urgently in demand—the natural sciences and their technologies. Even for books these classes are still often inadequate. The reason is, of course, that the resources behind Colon are too slender to afford expert helpers to the degree called for. Here is a worthy object for a minute portion of the millions of pounds spent on scientific and industrial research.

Overseas Libraries

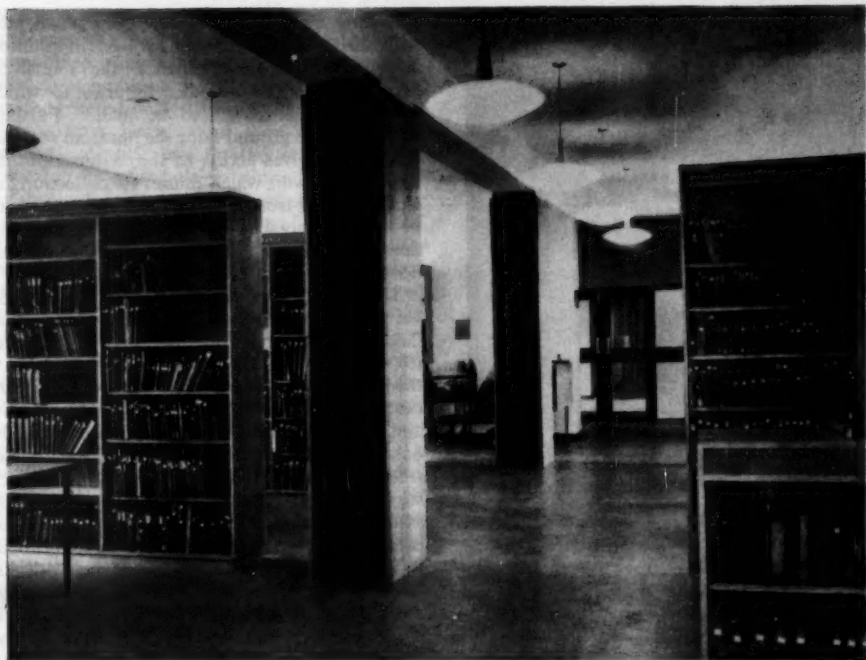
The exhibition of photographs of overseas libraries entitled "Across the frontiers: the library idea goes ahead", organized by the London and Home Counties Branch for the Annual Conference in 1956, has been continuously displayed in various parts of the country for the past eighteen months. At the present time there are no immediate bookings and therefore it is again available for loan (carriage charges only) to any library or organization interested. Applications should be made to the Librarian, The Library Association, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1.

Children's Books Collection

Copies of the Children's Book Sections of the *Times Literary Supplement* are wanted for the Youth Libraries Section's Collection of Children's Books at Chaucer House. If any Librarian has copies of any of the Children's Book Sections to spare, from the date of the first issue, October 1949, the Honorary Secretary, Youth Libraries Section (School Library Service, Belper, Derbyshire) would be grateful to have information of them.

Public Library Statistics, 1956-57

It is regretted that there are incorrect entries on page 17 relating to Guildford (Ref. No. 216) and Guildhall (Ref. No. 217). The expenditure figures given for the latter library refer to the former.

[Photo: *Architects' Journal*]

Jews' College Library: Ground Floor Library

The New Library of Jews' College

By RUTH P. LEHMANN, A.L.A., Librarian, Jews' College, London

AT the commencement of the academic session, 1957-1958, Jews' College was able to open its doors, for the first time in its history, in premises specifically designed and constructed to serve its needs as a modern residential theological seminary. Jews' College, which has trained Rabbis, Ministers and teachers for service to Jewish congregations in Great Britain, the Commonwealth and the English-speaking world at large for over a century—having been opened in 1855—had at last entered its own, and it is hoped, permanent home.

The new College building, which occupies a corner site and is L-shaped, is constructed on a frame of reinforced concrete; the bricks are London stocks; the external facings are of Portland stone to the street elevations; the floors are of hollow-tile construction to reduce weight

and the windows are steel in timber frames. The six floors contain lecture rooms, staff and students' common rooms, a Synagogue for daily religious services, a council room, administrative offices, living quarters for residential staff and students, kitchen and canteen, utility rooms, a squash court and the library.

The College Library, founded in 1855, has a stock of nearly 60,000 printed books, including some incunabula and other rare and early prints, 700 Hebrew manuscripts, and pamphlet and portrait collections. The books, which are mainly in Hebrew, English and German, cover the entire range of Hebraic and Judaic scholarship, so that there are, in addition to the reference section, sections for Rabbinics, Jewish philosophy and theology, liturgy, Jewish history and literature, Bible, linguistics, Anglo-Judaica and Jewish

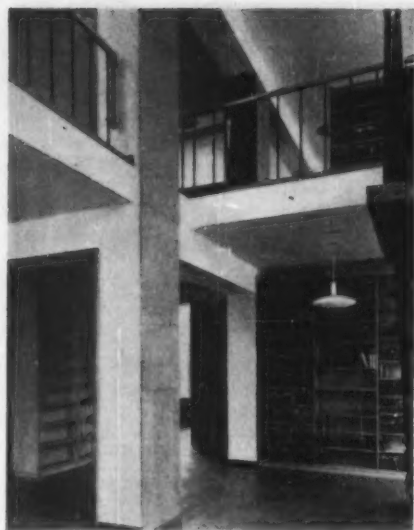


Photo: Architectural Review

Jews' College Library: view showing the two floors and oak-panelled columns

traditional music. A separate periodical section is also maintained, containing both defunct, though historically important, periodicals and current series.

In its previous locale the library occupied one floor, and its spacious reading bays were formed by deep double-sided ceiling-height island stacks. In the new College premises, the library is on two floors, which are connected by an internal staircase—the Ground Floor Library, with an area of 2,350 sq. ft., forming a large Reading Room, and the Lower Ground Floor Library, of 1,790 sq. ft. forming the stack. The Ground Floor Library, which leads off directly from the entrance hall and is entered by a double swing door, has 7 ft. 6 in. light oak island and wall bookcases which again form reading bays, although now they are far more numerous and smaller, giving more seating accommodation for readers engaged in private study. Large floor to ceiling height windows on four sides of this L-shaped library give maximum natural lighting, and each reading bay is served by one such window. The natural lighting can be supplemented by tungsten lighting from suspended fittings, and facilities exist also for localized table lighting. A specially-designed issue desk is located near the library entrance, and is opposite the catalogue cabinet, which, apart from accom-

modating the card trays, has been augmented with shelves and extensions to hold, in addition to our own book catalogues, the numerous printed catalogues of other libraries to which constant reference has to be made. Further, there is on the ground floor the librarian's room; this in turn gives access to the manuscript and rare books room which houses its collections in lockable glass-fronted bookcases, and which can be reached only after obtaining permission from the librarian. The library office is also on this floor.

The Lower Ground Floor Library is reached via the internal free-standing staircase, which faces a wall space 22 ft. high and 16 ft. wide, to which will be shortly affixed a mural on a theme connected with the Jewish holy days. On descending the stairs and looking both forward and to the left, one is faced with ceiling height oak shelving, which serves to conceal the double-sided island and wall stacks of 9 ft. 11 in. Simplex steel shelving (finished in scarborough grey) which stand beyond. Although the lower ground floor is primarily a repository for books, housing about two-thirds of the stock and all bound periodicals, there are tables and chairs in the outside gangways where the natural and artificial lighting is as satisfactory as on the ground floor. The lighting between the stacks is provided with Bin fittings.

The library is invisibly heated by ceiling panel heating, and there are facilities for local electric heating.

The colour scheme throughout is predominantly black and white, blending equally well with the light oak shelves on the ground floor and the scarborough grey shelves on the lower ground floor. The tables are mahogany with black steel legs; the issue desk and catalogue are light oak with black steel legs; the central columns have panels of oak applied to them on two sides and are painted black on the remaining two sides, and all notices are white on black in light oak frames. The main door is of Afrormosia with large glass panels, and the same type of wood is used for the window ledges. The stairs are teak, and have a handrail of beech and black steel railings. Internal doors are of glazed glass in grey painted timber frames. The cotton curtains have a grey motif on a white background. The ceiling and walls are white, thus reflecting a maximum amount of light. Electrical fittings are of grey aluminium alloy.

As all parts of the library, except the librarian's room and manuscript room, are accessible to readers, guiding has had to be especially well

planned, particularly also because the shelf arrangement differs from that of the old library (a modified version of fixed location is in operation, as it has been for the last 100 years). A newly-prepared guide to the arrangement of the library now hangs over the catalogue; the contents of each bay on the ground floor is indicated by white plastic pin-in letters affixed to the cork friezes on the book stacks, giving both press-marks and subjects. On the steel shelving in the Lower Ground Floor Library, each bay and often shelf is individually marked and the contents of each row of stacks is indicated by white notices painted professionally on the ends of the stacks.

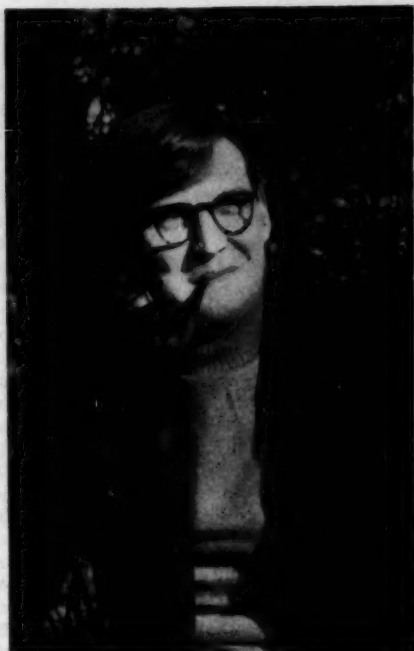
Before concluding this account of the library, reference to its move to the new premises may not be out of place. The removal of the library took place during the College vacations and was completed in eleven days; only one van load, of about 50 crates, was operated at any one time, in order to assure maximum supervision at all stages. The manuscripts and rare books were moved with the last van load, and on the day when they entered their new home, a recorded interview with the librarian was broadcast by the B.B.C.

Now duly installed in its new home, Jews' College Library, although primarily intended for the use of scholars and students engaged in Jewish and Rabbinic studies, hopes to extend its hospitality to an ever widening circle of *bona fide* readers, who will visit it in search of Jewish knowledge and culture. In designing the magnificent new building of the College, the architects (Messrs. Yorke, Rosenberg and Mardall) have given particular attention to the future growth of the library and perhaps also considered with *Ecclesiastes* (xii, 12) that "... of making many books there is no end", so that at present there is still in evidence much empty shelving,—a librarian's delight and a sight we never beheld in our previous homes.

The Carnegie Medal Award for 1957*

William Mayne's first book was published as recently as 1953. His third book, *A swarm in May*, appeared two years later, and established him as a children's writer of unusual perception. Of his seven books for children written between 1953 and the end of 1957, four have been runners-up for the Library Association Carnegie

* *A grass rope*, by William Mayne. (O.U.P., 10s. 6d.)



William Mayne

Medal and a fifth, *A grass rope*, has been awarded the Medal itself. Mr. Mayne is therefore a recent as well as a very welcome addition to the small and distinguished band of authors who are producing first-rate books for children—books which may well, as far as one can judge so soon after they have first appeared, become part of the 20th century's contribution to children's "classics" to be read for many generations to come.

Mr. Mayne's books all appear to be written "from the inside". It would hardly have been possible for *A swarm in May* and *Choristers' cake* to have been written by anyone who had not himself attended a Choir School—and in fact the author was educated at the Choir School of Canterbury Cathedral. *A grass rope*, which has won the Medal for 1957, is set in the Yorkshire dales; during Mr. Mayne's childhood he lived on the edge of a Yorkshire moor with his parents, three sisters, and a brother.

A grass rope is unusual in the way it is written, rather than in its subject. Some children, whose families have lived in the dales for many generations, try to find out more about a legend con-

cerning their ancestors in medieval times, when a pack of hounds and a unicorn were said to have been sent by magic into fairyland at Yowncorn Yat (Unicorn Gate) in the Fells. The children in the story are of various ages, from Mary, who is still young enough to have an unshakable belief in fairies, to Adam, Head Boy of the neighbouring Grammar School, who is convinced that the legend can be explained scientifically. Everything about these children rings true. The reader is given very little description of what they look like, but their characters and personalities are implied in their conversation. They seem to be all the more real for that. The observation of children's conversation could indeed hardly be bettered. Peter, who lives at the Unicorn Inn, uses some dialect words, but their meaning is always clear from the context, and the author mercifully refrains from explaining them. The children, their parents, and a companionable dog, are sincerely and clearly imagined and depicted. The relationship between all the characters, and particularly between the children themselves, is shown with remarkable subtlety. In *The member for the Marsh* Mr. Mayne showed how well he understands the difference between the attitude of children of different ages to each other when they are in school and when they are out of it. In *A grass rope* the children are not shown in school, but Nan, Mary's older sister who has just started at the Grammar School, cannot at first forget that Adam is Head Boy, and she is distinctly nervous when her little sister makes his acquaintance with friendly familiarity. In the course of the story she overcomes her own shyness, and gets used to the idea of a Head Boy being, in his private life, a friendly person, even liable to be called on by her mother to help in the house like anyone else.

There will, naturally, be some children who will not enjoy this book. They may find, perhaps, that for a time the story moves too slowly, with too little opportunity for the children to find and pursue more clues in their investigation each evening, as they have first to help in the house and do their homework. But I prophesy that those readers who do like the book will like it very much indeed and read it over and over again. Then, if they are not already familiar with the Yorkshire dales, they will feel they know the countryside well if later on they find themselves in that part of the world, and they will no doubt look round for the Owlands' Farm, Yowncorn Yat, and the mineshaft—just as readers of *The return of the native* look out for Egdon Heath when they visit Wessex. From this book one

knows what it feels like to live in the heart of the country in "Thoradale".

The production of *A grass rope* is well up to the Oxford University Press's high standards, and Lynton Lamb's illustrations catch the mood of the book well. The picture on the book jacket, where Mary is shown with her grass rope all ready to catch a unicorn in the approved manner, is especially delightful.

L. V. PAULIN

Commended Children's Books of 1957

The following children's books of 1957 are commended by the Library Association:

- AVERY (G.). *The Warden's niece* (Collins).
 BARRETT (A.). *Songberd's Grove* (Collins).
 FOREST (A.). *Falconer's lure* (Faber).
 MAYNE (W.). *The blue boat* (Oxford University Press).
 SAVAGE (K.). *Story of the Second World War* (Oxford University Press).
 SUTCLIFF (R.). *The silver branch* (Oxford University Press).

The Kate Greenaway Medal 1957*

Mrs. Easter is no stranger. In the dark days of the war she opened her parasol outside Mr. Pinani's shop and was swept by the wind over the streets and parks of London and into immortal fame. After thirteen years a new story of Mrs. Easter has deservedly won the accolade of the Library Association Kate Greenaway Medal.

The winner of this year's Medal, Miss V. H. Drummond, comes from Sussex and has lived in that county and in London. She is the daughter of David Drummond of the Scots Guards who was killed in action in the First World War. She was educated in Eastbourne and Paris, and at the St. Martin's School of Art in London. She is well known not only for her own books but also for illustrations in many others, notably the country and sporting books of J. K. Stanford. She is a Licentiate of the Society of Industrial Artists. Her latest interest is in the making of animated cartoon films for children.

Like the first winner of the Medal, Edward Ardizzone, Miss Drummond became a maker of books for children in response to the demands of her own son. *Phewtus the squirrel*, in 1938, dealt with the adventures of this small Julian in the London parkland which has been the scene of so many subsequent stories. In many of these the same characters appear, so that the gallery of

* *Mrs. Easter and the storks*, written and illustrated by V. H. Drummond. (Faber & Faber, 9s. 6d.)

portraits in *Mrs. Easter and the storks* contains many familiar faces besides that of Mrs. Easter herself, Mr. Finch, the keeper of the King's Pets' Home, Billie Guftie, and the King himself, that more than royal monarch who made his first appearance in Miss Drummond's best-loved book *Miss Anna Truly*.

Miss Drummond has a nice feeling for character, and with fine economy sketches a portrait in very few lines and a handful of words. She wins her Medal for her drawings, but it is difficult to think of her only as an illustrator. She is equally an artist in word and line, and her books are a model for all makers of picture books for their fine balance and for the close complementary use of picture and prose. Like all good makers of fantasy, she keeps a tight hold on the improbabilities of her story and relates them always to everyday things. It may seem unlikely that Mrs. Easter and Billie should cross the North Sea on the back of a grass-widower stork but it helps to induce belief when the reader realizes that Mrs. Easter finds the flight difficult. "Lean well back!" cried Mrs. Easter to Billie Guftie, as Sam nose-dived. "Lean well back! Or we shall surely slip over his head!" Mrs. Easter may be nonsense, but master-touches like this keep it well this side of absurdity.

Mrs. Easter and the storks has the delightful invention, the absence of condescension, the grave humour, the unobtrusively fine draughtsmanship, which have become the hall-mark of



Violet Drummond

Miss Drummond's work. Many lovers of the English tradition of the picture book will be glad that the second Kate Greenaway Medal, like the first, has gone to a book which in its good drawing, good humour and good taste is a true heir of that tradition.

M. S. CROUCH

The Library Association

Brighton Conference, 1958

An official invitation to the Conference will be found in this issue and all members proposing to attend should return the detachable form to the Secretary not later than 26th July, 1958.

Annual General Meeting, 1958

All members are entitled to attend the Annual General Meeting on 24th September, at 4 p.m. Admission will be by ticket and members registering for the Conference will find a ticket in their envelopes. Members not registering for the Conference will be able to obtain tickets at the Registration Office, up to 12 noon, or at the door of the Dome, immediately before the meeting.

The object of using tickets is not to obstruct members but to prevent intrusion by unauthorized persons.

1958 Subscriptions

Members who have not yet paid their subscriptions for 1958 are reminded of the terms of Bye-law C2, which reads as follows:

"C2. Annual subscriptions shall be due and payable in advance on the first day of January in each year. If by the 30th June in any year the subscription due by a member for that year has not been paid, he shall forthwith be suspended from membership of the Association. If the subscription be paid after 30th June, but before 1st October, the rights and privileges of membership shall be restored, except that the member concerned may not vote in the Annual Election of the Council or of a Branch or Section Committee held during the remainder of that year, and the member will not be entitled to receive back numbers of the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION RECORD. If the subscription remains unpaid by 1st October, the defaulter may be removed from the Association by vote of the Council."

When remitting subscriptions members are requested to complete the remittance form recently sent to them in order to avoid unnecessary correspondence regarding the amount of subscription payable and membership of Sections.

L.A. Prize Essay

Members are reminded that essays submitted in connection with the Prize Essay Competition for 1958 should reach Chaucer House not later than the 15th July.

The following subjects have been chosen:

1. The role of the library in an increasingly technical world.
2. Defend the book against its contemporary rivals.
3. Is the history of the library movement in Great Britain a record of success or failure?

Further details appeared in the RECORD for November, 1957, pages 366-367.

Moderating Committees

The following are the names of the members of the Moderating Committees. The proper channel for communication for full-time tutors is through the Schools of Librarianship representatives, of part-time tutors through the representatives of part-time tutors, and of correspondence tutors through the A.A.L. representatives.

The Moderating Committees meet from time to time to discuss matters of principle, and not for the purpose of holding inquests on past examinations.

Schools of Librarianship representatives:

- First Professional Examination: Mr. J. M. Orr (Loughborough S. of L.)
 Registration Group A and Final Part 4(c): Mr. J. L. Ingham (Manchester S. of L.)
 Registration Group B and Final Parts 1 and 4(d): Mr. R. C. Bengt (N.-W. Poly. S. of L.)
 Registration Group C and Final Part 2: Mr. J. C. Harrison (Manchester S. of L.)
 Registration Group D(vii) (a) (i) and (ii): Mrs. L. M. Harrison (N.-W. Poly. S. of L.) and Mr. J. Hart (Leeds S. of L.)

A.A.L. representatives:

- First Professional Examination: Mr. F. Atkinson (Hampstead P.L.)
 Registration Group A and Final Part 4(c): Mr. W. H. Phillips (Sheffield P.L.)
 Registration Group B and Final Parts 1 and 4(d): Mr. E. F. Ferry (Derby Co.L.)
 Registration Group C and Final Part 2: Mr. O. S. Tomlinson (Finchley P.L.)
 Registration Group D(vii) (a) (i) and (ii): Mr. K. R. McColvin (Lambeth P.L.)

Representatives of part-time tutors:

- First Professional Examination: Mr. J. Howes (Paddington P.L.)
 Registration Group A and Final Part 4(c): Mr. H. E. Taylor (Bermondsey P.L.)

Registration Group B and Final Parts 1 and 4(d): Mr. P. M. de Paris (Board of Trade L.)

Registration Group C and Final Part 2: Messrs. R. D. Rates (Lewisham P.L.) and A. Thompson (Science Museum)

Registration Group D (vii) (a) (i) and (ii): Mrs. J. M. Sleight (99 Nevill Avenue, Hove 4, Sussex)

Assessors and Senior Examiners: As published in the Year book, Students' handbook and Syllabus of examinations.

OVERSEAS CERTIFICATES: EQUATION WITH G.C.E.

Members may care to note that in the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate, and the West African School Certificate, the equivalent of an "O" level G.C.E. pass is a Credit.

Register of Chartered Librarians

At the March, 1958, Council meeting, 23 Fellows and 136 Associates were elected to the Register as follows:

Fellows: Mr. R. G. Astbury (1957), Commercial L., Liverpool P.L.; Mr. F. H. Ayres, B.A. (1957), A.W.R.E. Aldermaston; Mr. L. W. Baker (1957), Paddington P.L.; Mr. A. W. Ball, M.A. (1956), Dagenham P.L.; Mr. B. H. Baumfield (1957), Lambeth P.L.; Mr. D. Boswell (1957), Grimsby P.L.; Mr. N. Carrick, B.A. (1957), Liverpool P.L.; Mr. A. M. Clay (1957), Leeds P.L.; Miss S. Colle (1957), N. Glos. Tech. Coll. L.; Mr. J. P. Faughey (1957), Sunderland P.L.; Mr. C. E. Greaves (1957), Birmingham P.L.; Mr. S. Harland, M.A. (1957), Sheffield P.L.; Mr. J. V. Howard, M.A. (1957), Aberdeen Univ. L.; Mr. J. M. Keane (1957), Monmouth Co.L.; Miss J. Knott, B.A. (1957), Shipley P.L.; Miss J. Moulden, B.A. (1957), Lancs. Co.L.; Mr. A. H. Skinner, M.A. (1957), Lanark. Co.L.; Miss A. J. Spencer (1957), Petrochemicals Ltd. L.; Mr. J. Stephenson (1957), Head Wrightson & Co. Ltd. L.; Mr. G. P. Sweeney (1957), Brit. United Shoe Mach. Co. Ltd. L.; Mr. A. R. Thomas (1957), Lewisham P.L.; Mr. E. S. Waterson, M.A. (1957), Lancs. Co.L.; Mr. D. J. Way, M.A. (1957), West Bromwich P.L.

Associates: Mr. K. K. Andrews (1957), Liverpool P.L.; Mr. A. O. Armstrong (1957), Nottingham P.L.; Miss J. M. Ayton, B.A. (1957), Manchester P.L.; Mr. M. G. Ball (1957), Bristol P.L.; Mr. G. H. Ballantyne (1957), Fife Co.L.; Mrs. M. J. Beard, B.A. (1956), previously Notts. Co. Training Coll. L.; Miss A. Bellis (1957), Durham Co.L.; Mr. G. P. Bowen (1957), Cambridge P.L.; Miss J. R. Bowman (1957), Fife Co.L.; Miss A. A. Brown (1957), Glasgow P.L.; Miss R. Burdett (1957), Worthing P.L.; Mr. R. W. Burton, B.A. (1957), Surrey Co.L.; Miss M. Caldwell (1957), Dumbarton Co.L.; Miss M. Campbell (1956), Walthamstow P.L.; Miss A. Carnell (1957), Kensington P.L.; Miss C. J. Cartwright (1957), Hackney P.L.; Miss S. R. Clark (1955), St. Marylebone P.L.; Mr. R. T. Clarke (1957), Monmouth Co.L.; Mr. D. Cornelius (1957), Ghana Library Board; Miss R. M. Cox (1957), Trinidad P.L.; Miss P. A. Crawford, B.A. (1956), Cooper Technical Bureau L., Berkhamsted; Miss A. C. Cunningham (1957), Letchworth P.L.; Mr. R. J. Dannatt, B.A. (1957), Univ. Coll. of N. Wales L.; Mr. T. H. Dash (1957), Orpington P.L.; Mr. A. Davies, B.A. (1957), Liverpool Univ. L.; Miss D. L. Dawe (1957), Deptford P.L.; Miss M. F. Dear (1957), Devon Co.L.; Miss D. M. Dickson (1957),

Woolwich P.L.; Mrs. B. Dinsdale (1956), Sheffield P.L.; Miss A. E. Elliott (1957), Barrie P.L., Ontario, Canada; Mr. D. Ellis (1957), Winchester P.L.; Mr. I. G. Ellis (1947), previously Hendon P.L.; Miss B. V. D. Evans, B.A. (1957), L.C.C. Members' L.; Mr. C. Ferguson (1957), Durham Co.L.; Mr. S. Fielden (1957), Rochdale P.L.; Mr. V. Forshaw (1957), Staffs. Co.L.; Miss P. M. Fraser (1957), Derby Co.L.; Mr. D. M. Frost (1957), Shrewsbury P.L.; Mr. W. G. Gale, B.A. (1957), Portsmouth Coll. of Tech. L.; Miss E. S. Gibson (1957), Carlisle P.L.; Miss J. L. Gilham, M.A. (1955), Sheffield Univ. L.; Mrs. M. E. J. Glean (1957), Carnegie Free L., San Fernando; Mr. J. C. Goddard (1956), Accrington P.L.; Mr. H. D. Goodwin (1957), Chester P.L.; Mr. N. Green (1957), Manchester Coll. of Techn. L.; Miss B. Griffiths (1957), Lincoln Training Coll. L.; Miss I. E. Harvey (1957), Brit. Railways Res. Dept. L.; Miss P. Henderson, B.A. (1957), Lambeth P.L.; Miss M. B. Hill (1957), Essex Co.L.; Mr. L. G. Hipperson (1957), Fire Service Coll. L.; Miss P. G. Hodgson (1957), Battersea Coll. of Tech. L.; Miss R. M. Hopkinson (1957), Manchester P.L.; Mr. W. E. Hume (1957), Durham Co.L.; Mr. R. W. Illsley (1957), Derby P.L.; Miss J. Johnston (1957), Royal Coll. of Physicians L.; Mrs. J. A. Jones (1957), Bristol P.L.; Miss M. E. Kempe (1957), Middlesex Co.L.; Miss F. H. Killingley, B.A. (1957), Trinity Coll.L., Dublin; Miss E. Kirsch (1957), Royal Coll. of Nursing L.; Mr. S. I. A. Kotei (1957), Ghana Library Board; Miss P. J. Latham (1957), Jealott's Hill Res. Station L., I.C.I. Ltd.; Miss M. Law (1957), Peterborough P.L.; Mrs. M. Lawton (1941), Liverpool P.L.; Mr. J. D. Lee (1957), Bradford P.L.; Miss G. A. Long (1957), Gillingham P.L.; Miss J. F. Lucas (1957), Herts. Co.L.; Mr. D. Male (1957), Dudley P.L.; Mr. L. M. Manley, B.A. (1956), Hydraulics Res. Station L.; Miss D. P. Marshall, B.A. (1957), The Institution of Gas Engineers L.; Mr. G. T. Martin (1957), B.N.B.; Miss L. R. Mill (1957), Edinburgh P.L.; Mr. C. C. Morris, B.A. (1957), Thurrock P.L.; Mrs. A. G. Morton (1932), Renfrew Co.L.; Miss S. K. Newman, B.A. (1957), Royal Institute of Brit. Architects; Miss D. S. S. Nixon (1957), Glasgow P.L.; Mr. E. O. Oddoye (1956), Ghana Library Board; Mr. R. A. H. O'Neal, B.A. (1957), Derby Co.L.; Miss S. Palmer (1957), Chelsea P.L.; Mr. F. N. Parker (1957), Bolton P.L.; Miss L. Parr (1957), Farnworth P.L.; Mr. G. Patrick, B.A. (1957), Nottingham P.L.; Miss S. M. Penny (1956), The National Bank of Australasia L.; Miss A. M. E. Pepper (1957), Worthing P.L.; Mr. W. L. D. J. B. Perera (1957), Ceylon Inst. of Scien. &

Indus. Res. L.; Mr. H. Petter (1957), York P.L.; Mr. J. Pinder (1957), Harris P.L., Preston; Miss E. V. Pole (1957), previously Leicester P.L.; Miss D. M. Powell (1957), Peterborough P.L.; Miss S. J. Poynton (1957), Nottingham P.L.; Mr. P. W. Proctor (1957), Manchester P.L.; Mr. A. G. Quinsee, B.A. (1957), Guildhall L.; Mr. E. R. Reid-Smith (1957), British Council, Cyprus; Miss J. M. Reynolds, B.A. (1956), Univ. of Tasmania L.; Miss D. M. E. Richardson, B.A. (1957), Thurrock P.L.; Mr. D. W. Riley (1957), John Rylands L.; Miss J. M. Roberts (1957), Surrey Co.L.; Mr. E. D. G. Robinson, M.A. (1957), U.K. Atomic Energy Auth. L.; Mr. M. D. Rogers, B.A. (1957), Hendon P.L.; Miss B. J. Ronchetti, M.A. (1957), Birmingham P.L.; Mr. J. T. Rowland (1957), Huntingdon Co.L.; Miss P. J. Rye (1957), *The Glasgow Herald*, London, L.; Mrs. B. P. Saich, B.A. (1957), Tottenham P.L.; Miss B. A. Sandall (1957), Cambridge P.L.; Mr. B. Sargeant (1957), Kensington P.L.; Miss R. D. Scott (1957), State L. of Tasmania; Mr. B. G. Selby (1956), National Film Archive; Mr. P. R. Shah, B.Sc. (1957), Nat. Rayon Corp. Tech. L., Mohone, near Bombay, India; Mr. S. A. Sharp (1957), Glasgow P.L.; Miss A. J. H. Shayler (1956), Bethnal Green P.L.; Miss J. Sinclair (1957), Hants. Co.L.; Mr. G. D. E. Soar, B.A. (1957), London Univ. L.; Mr. F. D. Staples (1957), L.C.C. Educ. L.; Mr. H. P. Stark (1957), Willesden P.L.; Miss S. J. Stekis (1957), Islington P.L.; Mr. P. R. Stickland (1957), Ealing P.L.; Miss R. A. Stratton (1957), Bethnal Green P.L.; Miss J. M. Sykes (1957), Sheffield P.L.; Miss M. E. Taylor (1956), Sale P.L.; Miss M. M. Taylor (1955), Dewsbury P.L.; Mr. B. F. Thatcher (1957), Bristol P.L.; Miss M. J. Theobalds (1956), Chelsea P.L.; Mr. N. V. Tilley (1957), Liverpool P.L.; Miss W. Todd, B.A. (1954), Research Services Ltd. L.; Miss L. J. Vickers (1957), Manchester P.L.; Miss N. Vickers (1957), Whitby P.L.; Mrs. L. R. Walne (1957), Berks. Co.L.; Miss S. C. M. Watson, M.A. (1957), Glasgow Univ. L.; Miss M. A. West (1957), Heston & Isleworth P.L.; Miss H. M. Weston (1957), Portsmouth P.L.; Mr. R. A. F. Whitbread, B.A. (1951), Liverpool P.L.; Mr. D. W. Whitehead (1957), Min. of Ag., Fish. & Food L.; Mr. J. B. Whitehead (1957), Ilkeston P.L.; Mrs. J. E. Williams (1957), Trinidad & Tobago Cen. L., B.W.I.; Miss N. P. Willox, M.A. (1957), N. of Scotland Coll. of Agriculture L.; Miss D. Winterbotham (1957), Salford P.L.; Miss V. Womersley (1957), Newcastle on Tyne P.L.

(The figures in brackets indicate the year in which the member completed the examination appropriate to the category in which he has been elected.)

The Status and Training of Reference Librarians*

1. *The reference function of the public library.* The reference and information services given by public libraries are of great importance. This has always been so, but the fact is more self-evident today than ever before. The very rapid development of special libraries of all kinds demonstrates the increasing demand for information, while the growth in volume of work in those public reference libraries adequately equipped to deal with it is proof that the public library has a vital role in this service. Whilst some libraries are providing

adequate services, many are failing badly and all could be improved.

The public library must be organized to supply information and reference material to all enquirers—industrial and commercial firms, students, professional men and women, amateurs in all their fields of interest, and the casually curious. Even those libraries too small to maintain a separate reference department must, by utilizing all resources of stock, staff and outside aid, carry out this part of their function. And all must be geared for speed; most enquiries demand quick answers.

* A memorandum approved by the L.A. Council, March, 1958.

To give this service the library must carry a good, well-selected stock of books and other material, properly organized for use. It must be equipped with good and detailed catalogues and indexes and its material must be readily accessible and facilities be available for its convenient use. It must play its part in schemes for co-operation and mutual aid among libraries of all kinds. Above all, its staff must be adequate in numbers and quality, and must be encouraged to extend, not merely to maintain, this part of the service.

2. *Size of staff.* While there are many difficulties attending any attempt to find standards, size of population served offers a useful guide to minimum requirements, in spite of differences of character between towns of similar sizes. A consideration to be borne in mind is that a staff sufficient to deal with current demand only is inadequate to deal with the background necessary to extend the service. Further, it must be emphasized that improvement will inevitably lead to increased use, in more than direct relationship. In reference work, as in other departments of library activity, supply normally creates demand.

Below a population of about 45,000, the wisdom of providing a separate reference department can be questioned. In such libraries the whole stock must be brought into action, and the chief librarian himself might be expected to deal with much of the information work, while there should always be on duty at least one member of the staff qualified and trained for reference duties. Above this level, and where a separate department is established, the smallest libraries should have, as minimum staff for this work, a qualified librarian (on Grade A.P.T. II or above) with at least one full-time assistant and necessary relief. As the population figure rises, so should the number of staff: at 120,000 population the reference librarian might expect to have five assistants, enough of them on A.P.T. scales to ensure a qualified person being on duty at all times, while at the 300,000 population mark, where a library frequently serves as a regional library, a staff of twenty or more is normally necessary.

3. *Responsibility and status of the reference librarian.* The work in reference service demands of the reference librarian and his staff an intimate knowledge of the tools of the trade generally and the library's own stock in particular, familiarity with other resources, and a close study of local demand and need, both current and potential. If he is to discharge his function well, he must be given the greatest possible amount of independence of action consonant with general policy.

The responsibility for stock selection and

purchase for his own department within the necessary financial limits should be wholly or largely delegated to the reference librarian. He should control the times and duties of the staff in his department. Control over the general and special cataloguing and indexing for the reference library should be in his hands, and he should be responsible at least for the drafting of correspondence concerning his department. He should be allowed to attend (representing the chief librarian when necessary) all meetings which concern the work of the reference library. Subject to the general direction of the chief librarian, the reference librarian should be in a position to speak as a representative of the library on those local societies appropriate to his work. Negotiations below the policy level with outside bodies in respect of co-operation and mutual aid in reference work should be as much as possible in his hands. Every opportunity should be given to him to establish direct contact with other libraries and sources of information, and he should be encouraged to attend meetings of the appropriate sections of the Library Association. At all times he should expect to be called on to advise the chief librarian on reference library matters.

Long service in a reference library should not be a bar to promotion. Indeed it might be expected that all chief and deputy librarians should have had as extensive experience of reference work as of other branches of librarianship.

4. *Qualifications.* The reference librarian should have a good general education; a degree in certain subjects is, of course, very valuable. His minimum professional qualification should be A.L.A. for the small to medium library, with F.L.A. for the large reference library.

All assistants serving in a reference library should normally have passed the First Professional Examination.

5. *Training for reference librarianship.* If reference library assistants are to receive adequate training, they should serve in the department for periods of not less than six months at a time.

Internal training should be careful and systematic. The Savage method of "atelier" training has much to commend it, a junior being attached to a qualified senior as a personal assistant, but certainly not as an odd-job boy. An essential part of the training is the actual handling of reference material and, that being so, the large reference library will provide the best training ground. Small authorities may find it valuable to send staff to be trained in large reference libraries.

Staff should be encouraged to take first those parts of the Registration Examination most concerned with reference work, e.g., Bibliography and Assistance to readers. Full-time courses at library schools giving the maximum practical work are most desirable, but part-time courses (perhaps post-Registration) would be valuable if they included (a) use of reference books and sources, (b) enquiry technique, (c) visits to large reference libraries.

Reference library assistants should be encouraged to read reliable newspapers, examine professional and other appropriate journals regularly, and to attend meetings of the appropriate Section of the L.A.

6. *Outlook.* While some few libraries measure up at least to the standards indicated above, others fall below, and many very far below in some or all respects. Thus, while reference services are becoming increasingly important, the public libraries are prevented from playing their full part by their widely varying standards of efficiency.

Nevertheless a first-class reference service is certainly of no less significance in official eyes than a good lending or children's service, and would be generally supported by industry and commerce as well as by private citizens. The gain to the whole public library movement would be considerable.

Summary of Recommendations

1. Reference librarians should be chartered librarians graded not less than A.P.T. II.

2. Responsibility for stock selection and cataloguing and for general administration of the reference library should normally be delegated to the reference librarian. He should be given considerable liberty in administering his department. Subject to the direction of the chief librarian, he should be in a position to negotiate schemes of mutual aid with other organizations including libraries. He should be given every opportunity of attending meetings, professional or otherwise, which bear upon the work of his department.

3. Reference library staffs should be adequate in numbers. Where a separate reference department is provided, the ratio of staff to population served should be about 1 to 20,000, though in large systems giving a regional service the ratio might well be higher.

4. Reference libraries should be adequately staffed at all times by assistants who should have at least passed the First Professional Examination. Junior staff should receive systematic

training in the department for at least six months.

Small authorities should endeavour to send staff to be trained in large reference libraries. Reference library staff should be encouraged to take first those parts of the professional examinations most concerned with reference work.

5. It is desirable that chief and deputy librarians should have had as extensive experience in reference work as in other branches of librarianship.

Notes on Out-of-Print Books

In the January, 1958, "Notes", I gave details of some O.P. children's books which had been recommended for our negotiation by the Youth Libraries Section. I am now able to report the following results:

The Medici Society have given consideration to Farjeon's *Tales from Chaucer* and there is a possibility that it may be republished this year.

Frederick Muller are re-issuing *The three sneezes* by Roger Duvoisin. The book is at present in production and the publisher states that it will be incorporated in their fairy tale series under the title *Fairy tales from Switzerland* with the sub-title *The three sneezes and other stories*. It is hoped copies will be available June/July, 1958.

Collins are at present actively considering a new edition of the *Epaminondas* books. It is an interesting commentary on publishing problems that Collins' programme for 1959 is already fixed and therefore the *Epaminondas* series cannot appear before 1960 at the earliest. To be able to predict economic success so far ahead, with the many problems of book production involved, must surely be the greatest gamble of publishing. The two years' wait in this instance will certainly increase the demand from libraries. Collins also plan to include *The Adventures of Turkey* by Harris in their Seagull Library, probably in 1959. Economic reasons will, however, prevent a re-issue of Frankl's *Our baby*.

Harrop, after careful consideration since last November, have decided to reprint Elizabeth Coatsworth's *Alice all-by-herself*. There is not such encouraging news concerning Kate Seredy's *The white stag*. For some reason, this was the only one of this author's books which was not an economic success. Furthermore, much of the original plant is no longer available and the price of present-day production is a discouraging factor. Hopes for a new issue of this title are not promising.

Macdonald do not at present have any plans to reprint *Famous paintings* by Alice Chase. The

book has been under consideration on several occasions but each time technical difficulties have prevented a successful outcome.

Supplementing the first suggestions of the Youth Libraries Section, I have been noting requests for F. J. Harvey Darton's *Children's books in England* and I am pleased to hear from Cambridge University Press that they expect to issue in the coming summer a new edition prepared by Kathleen Lines.

The foregoing report completes the first negotiations on children's books. I have no doubt that the Youth Libraries Section will continue to welcome suggestions for reprints and these should be sent to Miss M. Chambers, School Library Service, Belper, Derbyshire.

Further to my report in the January, 1958, "Notes" of the complete new edition of Jules Verne titles by Bernard Hanison Ltd., I note at the time of writing that *The floating city* appeared on 1st April, at 12s. 6d. *The Begum's fortune* and *Five weeks in a balloon* will follow in May.

I am grateful to Mr. Plumb of S.E.R.L.S. for suggesting several titles thinly represented in inter-loan agencies for which requests are received and which might be made available to strengthen national resources. Negotiations have begun on these suggestions and it is rather amusing to find oneself approaching the Library Association to request a new edition of the *Manual of university and college library practice*, edited by G. Woledge and B. S. Page in 1940. It is also satisfying to find that plans for a new edition are already in the hands of the University and Research Section. I understand that the drafting has been done but the writing of the final text still remains. Perhaps we may welcome a new edition before the year is out.

I am also grateful to Mr. W. B. Stevenson for a suggestion that an endeavour be made to bring back some of the O.P. titles of F. Scott Fitzgerald. Simultaneously we noted an announcement by Penguin Books Ltd. that *Tender is the night* became available on 27th March at 3s. 6d. A report on other titles will be made later.

An earlier reference was made to the problem of two new editions issued simultaneously of lesser classics for which there would only appear to be economic support for one. From a theoretical standpoint, there would seem to be a good case for central registration of publishers' intentions in order to avoid unwise duplication. In fact such a scheme operated at the Publishers Association when paper was rationed and for some time afterwards. This has gradually fallen into disuse, however, mainly because it requires

a considerable amount of effort to make it completely effective and with full coverage of publishing houses. The current view in publishing circles appears to be that the effort and expenditure involved would not be justified to eliminate the relatively small amount of duplication which occurs.

An informal discussion with the Secretary of the Booksellers Association has not only shown their anxiety to assist our work but has also determined the first lines of activity and the necessary practical limitations. Friendly and informal co-operation has led to a further approach to us by their Library Suppliers Group who can act as a barometer of potential demand to supplement our own opinions, and can publicize our successful negotiations. The Group also expresses interest in undertaking publication in suitable cases, the responsibilities and benefits being spread over as many booksellers as care to join the Group's activities in this connection.

This is a convenient moment, therefore, to mention Theodore Dreiser. There have been constantly recurring requests for the O.P. titles ever since our work started. About a year ago I was informed by Constable that they had relinquished their rights in certain titles and I was advised to try Curtis Brown. I located their address in King Street, Covent Garden, and in due course I was informed that the rights had passed to the author's widow, California address being given. After writing to Mrs. Dreiser, I later had the letter returned informing me, in French, that the party had *parti*. I was grateful for the accompanying translation (*Removed*). I thereupon enquired for the current address from the American Library Association and, on their advice, wrote c/o G. P. Putnam's Sons. This time there was a rather longer wait but in February of this year I received a letter from an Oregon Attorney-at-Law, Mr. Donald L. Alderton, who informed me that Mrs. Dreiser is deceased but that the executors of the estate would be willing to republish titles if some publisher is willing to undertake the task. All foreign rights are handled by Curtis Brown—of New York! In retrospect, it did seem that I might have travelled a shorter distance between two points. The matter has now been referred to the Library Suppliers Group for their consideration concerning the titles *An American tragedy* and *The genius*. C. Combridge, of Birmingham, have had a large stock of *Sister Carrie* but, at the time of writing, only about 25 copies are left.

NORMAN TOMLINSON

Reference Libraries

Encyclopaedias

We have been promised a fourth edition of *Everyman's encyclopaedia* for April (Dent, 12 vols. at 24s. each), and this is, of course, an excellent small work for branch libraries, although it probably has no point in a department possessing *Britannica* or *Chambers's*. A ten-volume set on a rather larger scale is the *New universal encyclopaedia*, and I find this a very useful adjunct to the larger works; it is much more popular in style (frequently a desirable quality in public libraries), and can often enlighten the ignorant assistant at the beginning of a search. Its specific brief entries can be more satisfactory than the lengthy articles of E.B. and C.E., although it is naturally not scholarly and individual facts may need to be checked. It is at present out of print; the edition I use (which is also the latest deposited at the British Museum) is [1951], but I have seen a later edition distinguishable by 1951 census figures through the body of the text, and dates up to 1954 in the supplement.

I mention these two minor encyclopaedias partly because many librarians spend their £60 or £100 on the larger works and then think any smaller works superfluous, and also to point to the lack of information on this subject. Except for *Everyman*, all the multi-volume sets are virtually non-trade, do not appear in *B.N.B.*, send a salesman if you ask for a prospectus, and are most secretive about prices. This not only means loss of sales to libraries through sheer lack of information (and general suspicion of such methods), but it creates difficulties when we are asked for advice by the book-buying public; I would be interested to know how other reference librarians tackle this problem of advice: do they collect information about encyclopaedias suitable for home purchase, and has anyone put such advice into writing? If not, it would be useful for a leaflet to be produced collectively, perhaps by the Reference and Special Libraries Section; it would at least enable us to do our duty by those people who, pestered by door-to-door salesmen, come to us thinking of spending £100 on a set totally unsuitable to them.

Something similar (although purely an annotated listing) is produced in the States by Laurance Hart, who calls himself "The Lexiconoclast, dreaded by rascals"; his *Comparison of encyclopedias: the Hart chart* (twice yearly, 25c.) tabulates 37 titles, with details and comments on price, index, illustrations, age suit-

THE HOLT-JACKSON BOOK COMPANY LIMITED

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ability, and accuracy (e.g., "Ad. claims are grossly false", "Very poor indeed", "Not worth shelf room"). This would probably be thought libellous in this country, and is not what I am suggesting above, but it is of interest in its inclusion of bad reference books which Winchell and other works do not cover.

The comment made several times by Hart of extravagant advertisement claims could be made over here; *New universal* blithely says "all the knowledge contained in the Library of the British Museum is at your service in the ten volumes", and even the *Everyman* claims to give a "satisfactory answer to any questions raised by the intelligent reader". Of course we know how to interpret these claims but they are aimed at potential purchasers, and we are all familiar with the reader who comes to us for *Britannica* and returns from it baffled ten minutes later with a question that could not possibly have been answered from an encyclopaedia.

Assuming all reference libraries to have *Britannica*, they must all now have the problem of replacement; the policy of annual printings with partial revision needs a corresponding policy decision on purchase by each library. There have been useful discussions in:

- Assistant librarian*, exam. supplement September 1957, p. xvi.
- College and research libraries*, 1940, p. 148 (by the Editor of *Britannica*).
- College and research libraries*, March, 1957, pp. 144-46.
- Subscription books bulletin*, April, 1946, pp. 9-11.
- Winchell (C. M.). Reference books of 1941-1943, pp. 13-14.

How far has revision gone? We bought the 1957 edition to replace our 1946 set, and since E.B. claims complete revision in ten years, I made some comparisons; I noticed 1938 population figures, indicating that some articles had not been revised in nearly twice the period claimed. The dates in bibliographies are usually the librarian's best guide to the dates of articles, and here there is much evidence of the 1927 edition; for Alexander Pope there is nothing later than 1909: there is no mention of the standard Twickenham edition of the poems or of Ault's *Prose works* (1936-), or indeed of anything published this century except Paston's life (1909); by comparison Chambers's bibliography is up to date and well-balanced.

In September, 1956, I commented on the forthcoming *Australian encyclopaedia*, and on the issue of corrections to the articles on Beria and Kao Kang in the *Great Soviet encyclopaedia*; the former is now promised for the autumn (10 vols.,

Angus & Robertson, £45), and the new edition of the latter has reached the volume for Stalin (6 pages, compared with 46 in the first edition); the *Observer*, 16 February, p. 6, comments on the changes in this official biography. The Soviet work has a yearbook from 1957 (*Ezhegodnik Bol'shoi Sovetskoi entsiklopedii*), giving the events of the previous year under six main headings. Another forthcoming (and long-awaited) work is the *Encyclopedia Canadiana* which will also be in 10 volumes, at \$94.50.

It is not often that one can pick up odd sidelights on the compilation of encyclopaedias, and it was with amusement that I read in Reginald Reynolds's *My life and crimes* that, when he was commissioned by the *Americana* to write an article on baths, he offered to "undertake the whole 'B' section, as an authority on Baths, Barbers, Beards, Beds and Bed-pans"; he was, in fact, asked to do Beards, Barbers, Beds and Banquets. I turned to the new edition expecting to see hack work, but I must admit that the articles look extremely competent. Incidentally, I have just discovered that the *Americana* has a special Canadian edition called (horribly) the *Ameri-Canal*.

Official War Histories

My notes on these histories in February have aroused some interest, and I am indebted to Mr. King and Mr. Potts (War Office) who have compiled the following lists of the Commonwealth series; the War Office Library will be issuing a booklist on the subject, and copies will be available free on application to Mr. King.

Australia. Australia in the War of 1939-1945. Published by Australian War Memorial in five series: Army (7 vols.), Navy (2 vols.), Air (4 vols.), Civil (5 vols.), and Medical (4 vols.).

Basutoland. Basuto soldiers in Hitler's war, by Brian Gray. Published by the Basutoland Government.

Bechuanaland. Ten thousand men of Africa: the story of the Bechuanaland Pioneers and Gunners, 1941-46, by R. A. R. Bent. H.M.S.O.

Canada. Official history of the Canadian Army in the Second World War. Queen's Printer. 3 vols. (2 published).

Fiji. The history of the Fiji Military Forces, 1939-1945, by R. A. Howlett. Crown Agents.

India-Pakistan. Official history of the Indian armed forces in the Second World War 1939-1945. Combined Inter-Services Historical Section (distributed by Orient Longmans).

General war administration and organization (5 vols.), campaigns in the Eastern Theatre

(5 vols.), campaigns in the Western Theatre (5 vols.). There is also to be an introductory volume to the series, and histories of the Royal Indian Navy, the Royal Indian Air Force and the Medical Services.

New Zealand. Official history of New Zealand in the Second World War, 1939-1945. Government Printer (distributed by O.U.P.). 11 titles; there have also been published in the same series a number of official histories of individual battalions and companies.

Southern Rhodesia. The war history of Southern Rhodesia, by J. F. Macdonald. 2 vols. Government of Southern Rhodesia.

Union of South Africa. 2 titles, published by O.U.P.

Miss Haferd (American Library) has very kindly let me have notes on the U.S. histories:

The Army Air Forces in World War II. 7 vols. (6 published). University of Chicago Press [London, O.U.P., 64s. per vol.].

History of U.S. naval operations in World War II. 13 vols. (11 published). Little, Brown [London, O.U.P., 42s. per vol.].

United States Army in World War II. 90 vols. projected (34 published) in 11 subseries. U.S. Government Printing Office [London, H.M.S.O., prices vary, but a list is available].

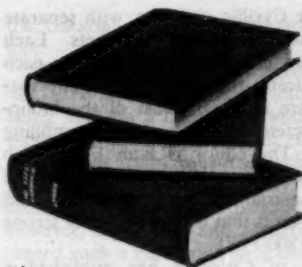
Government Publications

Many librarians will have been aware of the material issued by the Reference Division of the C.O.I. for overseas distribution; it came as a surprise to me (since I pride myself on keeping in touch with semi-published official publications) to learn that these have been on sale in this country for the last year, not, of course, through H.M.S.O. but direct from the Distributing Unit at 83 Baker Street, from whom a *Monthly sales catalogue* may be obtained.

The invaluable *Monthly list of official colonial publications* (Colonial Office Library) has added a new section from March: Colonial legislation, covering laws, ordinances, rules and regulations from 1958.

Russian

Mr. H. G. A. Hughes (International Library, Liverpool) sends a note on the *Slovar' psevdonimov Russkikh pisatelei, uchenykh i obschestvennykh deiatelei* (4 vols., Collet's, 21s. each), of which volumes one and two appeared in 1956 and 1957 and the others are expected in 1958. This dictionary of Russian pseudonyms is



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be improved by the addition of a contents list, but this is a minor quibble on what is a working list for local historians in the Kingdom of Fife. The WEST RIDING has printed a most attractive annotated list of 100 children's books of 1957 but it is not certain for whom the list is intended. As publisher and price are given, it is probably a buying guide for parents and teachers.

Of the general lists, the *Quarterly list* . . . issued by LANCASHIRE is an old friend which always looks bright and interesting. Yet, on re-examination, it can only be intended for habitual users who know where to look for books on their own topics, and possibly even they might find an index a helpful adjunct to the semi-Dewey arrangement. Books on law, fisheries, or ceramics, to instance but a few subjects, are nicely hidden from casual or unaccustomed users. WORCESTERSHIRE'S pleasant monthly lists contain, over a quarter, almost as many titles as the Lancashire ones, and although the more frequent issue, and the alphabetical subject arrangement, make titles easier to find, yet again these lists must be really useful only to the knowledgeable reader who sees reviews and/or recognizes authors.

Booklists are a necessity in counties with their scattered bookstocks, but SHROPSHIRE cannot be alone in feeling that a good deal of wasted effort is involved in their preparation. We are concentrating on subject lists—small monthly lists to interest the beginner rather than the advanced student, and more comprehensive ones are prepared for the latter at irregular intervals. It is the beginners—the “I want a book” category—who are difficult to cater for. A market town branch librarian is indexing the known interests of his readers with a view to improved subject list provision and distribution. Other counties may have experimented at various times; could we all know about any conclusions reached? Is the general list of any real use today; format and type of entry are important—what are the essentials; are lists broadcast county-wide to an unknown group of readers any good, or should the provision be individually for each branch with distribution individually by the librarian? If the latter, is there a halfway stage on the lines of subject lists prepared for courses and lectures and given to those attending, or the provision of lists in combination with book displays? Approach at the individual level is usually the most appreciated. Is this practicable?

Many counties do produce special lists for use with special exhibitions, and most would agree with the WORCESTERSHIRE annual report that the staff time spent on exhibitions, in spite of staffing

difficulties “critical even by County Library standards”, is “well repaid in goodwill and a growing appreciation of the library's resources on the part of the public”. Can one assume, by the way, that the pleasing house-style of these reports was designed with at least some thought for its eye-catching quality on exhibition stands?

Staffing difficulties are not the only troubles counties have, and the account of how WEST SUFFOLK struggled for a mobile library instances others. It is a story with a happy ending, and the counties with mobile services will wish West Suffolk well in its new venture. One county without a mobile library is CHESHIRE, which has recently purchased a 30-cwt. delivery/exhibition van to replace the system of box distribution by rail. As they are rather late in abandoning the use of carriage by rail, it would be interesting to know why the exhibition van stage of development was not skipped, and a change made direct to the mobile library stage for the rural areas. There are others, besides Scandinavian librarians, who do not look upon the mobile library as the complete answer to the library needs of the countryside; is Cheshire to develop along other lines?

A personal pleasure, experienced one early night at home, was to see the staff of a county library headquarters suddenly appear on the television screen. How STAFFORDSHIRE staff must have enjoyed the description of their “Dickensian” headquarters, and the pictures of the various stages of the removal of a quarter of a million books to a building half a mile away. How I enjoyed hearing the county librarian say that the move would be completed in eight days, but it would take them a month to find anything. What a treat it must be to see books on shelves and to have ample room, after the years of packing more and more books in boxes and stowing these away in cellars where the stock was virtually useless. The pictures of the new headquarters looked very pleasant and, from the plans, adequate and well designed. It is a pity only part of the building as planned has been built so far, but the stackroom, which is the first instalment, must make a big difference to working conditions and thus to the whole service in Staffordshire.

O. S. NEWMAN

EXAMINATION RESULTS (WINTER 1957)

Additions to Pass List for Winter 1957 March issue, p. 108) under Registration Group A:

Mukherji, B., Sanskrit College, Calcutta, India.
Shah, P. R. (c), National Rayon Corp. Ltd., Bombay, India.

Correspondence

(Correspondents are requested to write as briefly as possible.)

LIBRARIANS AND NALGO

MR. G. WATTS, A.L.A., *Stock Editor, Islington Public Libraries*, writes:

Mr. Tomlinson wonders (in the February number) if librarians' best interests would be served by "seeking representation" outside NALGO. He asks: would it be practicable to make the A.A.L. primarily a trade union and what do members think?

Without deeming it necessary to consult the membership at all, the L.A. Council, for their part (February *Liaison*), have gone a stage further than this and decided to ask the Society of Municipal and County Chief Librarians to consider widening its scope to include "the negotiation of salaries and conditions for all Chartered Librarians in local government".

To reply to Mr. Tomlinson, however, setting up any kind of librarians' trade union outside NALGO, in my view, will not serve our interests at all but only seriously jeopardize them, for a number of reasons.

In the first place, a trade union limited to the 2,500 or so Chartered Librarians in local government, and without a seat on the National Joint Council, would not be in a position to negotiate. NALGO, on the other hand, holds not just one seat but the majority of seats on the Staff Side of the N.J.C., and is likely to continue holding them. I can see no sense at all in putting ourselves in a position of being entirely dependent upon NALGO's "good offices" for all our negotiations and yet denying ourselves a voice in NALGO's affairs.

A further important reason for remaining in NALGO is that our interests, in general, are entirely bound up with the interests of all other local government officers. We have the same employers, we are covered by the same code of conditions of service, the same superannuation regulations, and our salaries, like theirs come out of the rates. Strains and stresses in the country's economy can depress our standards as much as the standards of other local government officers. The recent Ministry of Housing circular to local authorities on "Economy in expenditure", for example, contains a direct threat to local government salaries generally.

In the face of common problems and common threats to our salaries and conditions, our place

is in NALGO with other local government officers. Our best hope of advance, in the long run, is through a strong and united NALGO.

Let us, therefore, stop thinking about getting out of NALGO and get down to considering something that would be much more practical politics: how can we more effectively organize ourselves *within* NALGO to ensure that our own sectional interests are, in fact, adequately served?

It is not my view, however, that we should seek sectional representation, as a right, on NALGO's negotiating committees. Success in trade union negotiations is not simply a matter of facing the employers with a properly prepared brief, although that is, of course, important. The thing that ultimately counts in trade union negotiations is strength. No matter how skilfully a case is presented, the side that can bang loudest on the table is the side that wins. I entirely agree with Miss Gregory when she says she would "far rather have an N.E.C. composed of good trade unionists, whatever their profession, than one selected on a basis of sectional representation".

The easiest way of ensuring that our sectional interests receive proper consideration within NALGO will surely be to set up our own professional society as a part of NALGO. Other sections have done this already and NALGO has agreements with them under which their members are also members of NALGO.

We should then have in being an organization that could, among other things, I suggest:

1. Act as a liaison with NALGO at all levels (Branch, District and National) on all matters affecting librarians' salaries and conditions.
2. Ensure that our professional aspirations were fully voiced, both inside and outside NALGO.
3. Draw up a programme of our immediate aims.
4. Encourage professional solidarity among librarians in matters of undergraded posts.
5. Encourage librarians to play a full part in NALGO's affairs.

MR. G. C. TARRANT, F.L.A., *Deputy Borough Librarian of Yarmouth*, writes:

May I congratulate Miss Gregory on her letter in the February RECORD; that she views her responsibilities in such a statesmanlike manner assures me that she is well able to watch the interests of librarians in addition to serving her colleagues.

I would wholeheartedly support her against any form of special representation on behalf of

librarians; little success has been gained by pressure groups and breakaway tactics. Any move towards the latter I should resist, because I feel certain that public librarians today have the salaries and conditions they do, because they are regarded as local government officers, automatically enjoying advantages negotiated by NALGO on behalf of that group as a whole.

If it said that NALGO takes no interest in librarians, I think it is the latter's fault for taking no interest in NALGO. It is a maxim of this life that "you get out what you put in" and it seems to me that librarians as a whole put little into NALGO. There is plenty of scope to serve NALGO—for example, of the 1,345 branches represented at last year's conference, only eleven had librarians as secretaries.

I have always encouraged the Yarmouth staff to take an interest in branch affairs; last year, of sixteen staff, four sat on the Branch executive. As the result of persistent interest in NALGO, the library service is certainly "on the map" so far as the other Town Hall staff are concerned—at one time it was said that the terms NALGO and library were synonymous! It was doubtless due to the help given by the library staff of NALGO that the Branch Executive unanimously forwarded to the Eastern District Local Government Service Conditions Sub-Committee a resolution deploring delay in revision of the Award. In itself it was but a pin-prick; the profession should have produced a bed of needles.

PUBLISHERS AND LIBRARIANS

MR. G. R. DAVIES, F.L.A., *Secretary, The Booksellers Association*, writes:

From time to time, individual publishers are tempted to by-pass the normal channels of book trade distribution and approach librarians direct for the purpose of selling their books. While, for information purposes, no exception can be taken to the sending of publicity material direct to librarians, these publishers are naturally concerned only with the promotion of their own books and cannot be expected to provide the normal overall service which is the province of a good bookseller. The requirements of a librarian necessarily include the productions of a vast number of publishing houses, institutions and government departments, and if the principle of direct trading by publishing organizations be accepted, it would be necessary for the librarian to carry on business with hundreds of such organizations, in many cases perhaps for only one or two transactions in a year. The adminis-

trative cost of this to a library would be an unnecessary burden.

It is clear from the experience of members of this Association that most librarians understand and value the extent of the service given by booksellers who can accept orders, not only for books which are in their stock but for the vast amount of older and fugitive material which has to be obtained by the bookseller from publishers. Booksellers must necessarily handle a great deal of unremunerative orders in the course of satisfying their librarian customers. They can do this on the reasonable assumption that they will also have the opportunity to supply the more straightforward items from their stock. If a librarian is tempted to divert this latter business to individual publishers direct, he is thereby imperilling the service which booksellers can offer in other directions. The stocks held and services offered by a bookshop can be maintained and improved only if it obtains the support of its customers, and it is hoped that librarians will be quick to see the advantages to themselves in encouraging a healthy retail book trade.

NATIONAL VALUES IN LIBRARY PROVISION

MR. E. G. BAXTER, M.A., A.L.A., *Librarian, Coventry Technical College*, writes:

I am grateful to Mr. Hope for offering me (through his letter in the March issue) the opportunity to dispel a few misconceptions about the provision for technical college libraries. In the first place the scheme in Hertfordshire is for Hatfield Technical College to be the centre for a County Technical Library Service, serving industry and the general public, and working in conjunction with the other technical college libraries in the county.

Now for "ample resources". The Analysis of Statistics for the 1955-56 session made by the University and Research Section Sub-section for Colleges of Technology, and work on this analysis done by Miss T. Crook (*Vocational Aspect*, No. 19, Autumn, 1957, p. 148ff), show that of nineteen colleges with over 800,000 student hours, only six have a full-time staff of more than two (and of these six, two are in effect university institutions, i.e., Glasgow Royal College of Science and Technology and Manchester College of Science and Technology, and could be excluded from the discussion). Of fourteen colleges with 300,000 to 800,000 student hours, only three have full-time staffs of two. The numbers of full-time students in attendance range from 96 to 1,926 and part-time from 1,060 to 13,505.

In the first group of larger colleges, excluding Manchester and Glasgow, the average expenditure on books, periodicals and binding of the six colleges with the highest expenditure is £1,929, the six lowest average £824. Miss Crook gives the average expenditure of six small university colleges, on books and periodicals only, as £4,867. So far I see no evidence of adequate staffing or provision, especially when it is remembered that these figures are from the best colleges, i.e., those with professional librarians in membership of the L.A.

As for salaries, the following extracts from advertisements, which are of a kind only too frequent, are an affront to the whole profession:

1. "New appointment of College Librarian."
2. "Technical Librarian . . . chartered librarians with wide (*sic*!) experience of technical library work . . . responsible for library at the Municipal College and will also act as Technical Librarian at the Central Library."
3. "College Librarian . . . chartered librarian . . . new appointment, and the successful candidate will be expected to develop the library to serve the needs of students up to research standards and to provide a service for industry."

All this for £575-£725 per annum, and the successful candidate will be expected, *inter alia*, to build up and equip a new library from the beginning (on a restricted budget), acquire back sets of important periodicals, enlist the co-operation of 50 to 200 or more teaching staff, endeavour to ensure that the best use is made of the library by the instruction of students and other means, make necessary contacts with other libraries and local industry, classify, catalogue and probably himself undertake most of the day-to-day routine of running the library.

THE WAY OF AN AMERICAN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

MR. D. J. PEARCE, *Assistant, Acquisition Librarian, Ohio State University*, writes:

It is always a very interesting, and often salutary, experience to have a view of oneself through another's eyes. Miss Daniels' article in the January issue, "The way of an American university library", should be required reading for all members of our profession on this side of the Atlantic.

While I have no quarrel with any of her statements, I would like to sound a note of caution to your readers by reminding them that she describes a *large* university library, a beast which, even in this land of superlatives, is comparatively rare. It is large and highly organized because

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the institution which it serves is large, mainly in respect of its undergraduate body, whose demands on the library for rapid and constant service are greater than would be the case in an institution of comparable size in Britain. This arises naturally from the American system of education, which places in the first two years of college much of what is contained in the last two of a British secondary school.

Had Miss Daniels the opportunity, I am sure she could recount tales of smaller college and public libraries, where a Chat does not become a Conference, and where the difference between the janitor and the cataloguer resides chiefly in which pair of trousers the Librarian wore to work! The smaller library is also usually freer from the extreme fluidity of staff, particularly clerical staff, that plagues the large campus library, where the most desirable applicants are often the wives of graduate students and consequently apt to vanish at the drop of a diploma. This emphasizes the need for job descriptions and manuals of procedure.

Having worked in both large and small libraries (and being a renegade Englishman, to boot!), I can assure your readers that in most places in the United States they need have no fear of being punched and classified like another IBM card! We may be mechanized, but automation is still a long way off!

ORGANIZATION AND METHODS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

MR. W. T. W. WOODS, F.L.A., *Chief Assistant, Thurrock Public Libraries*, writes:

A few days after reading Mr. Hepworth's excellent article on O. and M. in public libraries, I attended the Annual General Meeting of Thurrock Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, where S. J. Noel-Brown, Esq., F.A.I.A., A.C.I.S., spoke on "Organization and methods in local government". As this gentleman is the head of the firm which has investigated forty-five authorities, including Norwich, I asked him many questions based on Mr. Hepworth's observations. The result of this was that although the ratepayers decided to press for an O. and M.

investigation in Thurrock, they stressed that they did not want to have any of their amenities curtailed.

I think it would be a good idea if Mr. Noel-Brown could be invited to one of the many meetings arranged by the Branches of the L.A. so that he could acquire a better idea of our professional ideals than he has at the moment.

RECREATIONAL LITERATURE IN LIBRARIES

MR. A. CROGHAN, 62 Brailsford Road, S.W.2, writes:

May I reply to Mr. Phelan's letter in the April RECORD? I will deal briefly with each of his points as he raises them.

The merits of reading light fiction, as an intellectual discipline. For a reader of, say, the *Mirror* or *Sketch* to get through the continuous narrative of even a romance can be a mental feat. It can be an introduction to the fuller use of libraries. A reader who uses the library for recreation will think of it when he wants information. Someone who never uses the library at all is less likely to do so.

To encourage the bookish habit. I am under no illusions about the Mills and Boon lady. But I think her children are more likely to use the library if Mother does than if no one in the family does. And we can catch the children young. Finally, with all deference as a means of relaxation. One of the few pleasures that is not immoral, illegal or fattening.

Democracy and ochlocracy. A public librarian is a public servant employed by a democratically elected council. This is a statement of fact that we should do well to remember. The "mob" is, in fact, our employer. If we resent this, then we should get another job.

I do not find the word Dictator a "meaningless epithet". To me it has a precise and unpleasant meaning. Though I did not use it originally, I will gladly accept it as a description of the attitude I dislike.

This brings me to what I think is the important question behind this controversy. What warrant have we to set up as arbitrators of other people's taste in reading matter? Why should we say (I quote from Mr. Phelan): "Such a mind does not require relaxation but resuscitation", "Readers of this type of fiction have not tired minds but lazy ones", "More people are reading than ever before—*Reading what?*" (Mr. Phelan's italics).

This assumption, that we are in some way entitled to decide what people ought to read, is,

I submit, wrong. It is not accepted by the public; I suggest Mr. Phelan puts it to some of his readers and gets their reaction. It is not supported by our professional training. Where in our examinations do we set up as critics? Group D is not evaluative but historical. What special attributes do librarians possess to set themselves up as guardians of the national culture?

The trouble with this attitude is that it stops us doing our proper job. This is to see that all the books that all the people are likely to want are there. As a profession we are not doing this awfully well. Our own statistics tell us that. And to find some librarians denying books to readers simply on the ground that the librarian thinks they ought not to want that kind of book, strikes me as completely absurd.

To revert to the particular issue of light fiction. If the library's book fund really forces a choice between a reasonable proportion of light fiction and the other bookstock, then I would consider it too small and that the librarian's energy should be bent to getting it increased.

NATIONAL SERVICE AND THE YOUNG LIBRARIAN

MR. P. C. CLEMENTS, *Student, Loughborough School of Librarianship*, writes:

I would like to add a brief reply to the recent correspondence, and at the same time offer an alternative approach to the young librarian.

In my case, I applied for admittance to a School of Librarianship before being called up to do my National Service, and on obtaining a place, I was granted deferment. I was then automatically placed under a University Joint Recruiting Board, and classed as an "Arts student".

Whatever my results in the examinations, I have been granted deferment until I have completed the Registration examination. Furthermore I have applied for enrolment in the R.A.E.C., hoping to continue my work during National Service, where I will be of most use, i.e., in the Army library service.

After reading the correspondence of Signalman Pugh and of Mr. Campbell in the April issue of the RECORD, my suspicions were confirmed, and myself slightly discouraged.

However, it will be interesting to see how the Army will make use of a qualified librarian, and I venture to suggest to other students of librarianship about to embark upon their National Service, to try the course which I have taken, and so perhaps add weight to their applications to the R.A.E.C.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

MR. P. WARD, *Hon. Secretary, Private Libraries Association*, writes:

In its expanding membership covering fifteen countries of the world, the task of the Private Libraries Association's voluntary officers is becoming increasingly arduous. The interesting and fruitful vocation of applying professional techniques to individuals' home libraries can be undertaken only by professional librarians with a strong interest in the private library movement. The P.L.A. Council appeals to members of the Library Association whose interests run in this direction to contact the Hon. Secretary, Private Libraries Association, 28 Parkfield Crescent, North Harrow, Middlesex. Among the vacant posts, none of which command a salary or honorarium of any description, is that of List Editor, whose job is to catalogue books offered to the Association's "Exchange Scheme", an extension to the P.L.A. services inspired by the work of the British National Book Centre. Several other unpaid positions await enthusiastic professional colleagues.

Library Association Library

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY, JANUARY-FEBRUARY, 1958

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WEYERGAANS, F., *editor*. La bibliothèque idéale. Paris, Editions Universitaires, 1957. 274 p. 016

UNESCO. A study of current bibliographies of national official publications. Short guide and inventory

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In 1956, year of the Olympic Games at Melbourne, the Melbourne City Council agreed to implement a comprehensive plan to provide a municipal library service throughout the municipality, administered from a central library at North Melbourne.

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Thus Melbourne City Libraries join the ranks of 29 other Australian municipal libraries in ensuring that KEESING'S valuable reference service is available to the public.

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VISWANATHAN, C. G. British library provision and policy: its lessons to Indian library development. Jullundur City, Indian Librarian, 1956. 15 p. 027.442

(Further entries will appear in June.)

Obituaries

COOPER.—We regret to announce the death of Mr. F. E. Cooper, A.L.A., Cataloguer, Smethwick Public Libraries, on 18th April, 1958, aged 39.

MOFFITT.—We regret to announce the death of Miss N. K. Moffitt, B.A., F.L.A. Deputy Librarian, Antrim County Library, in April.

Miss Moffitt, a native of County Down, was Librarian of the Conservative Club in London in the 'thirties, but returned to Northern Ireland to take up a post in the Ulster Bank during the war. She was Senior Assistant in Antrim from 1945 until 1951 when she became Deputy Librarian. Throughout that time she endeared herself to the assistants who worked under her and gained the confidence and respect of all who came in contact with her. Her control of staff stemmed entirely from her encouraging manner and cultured behaviour. Miss Moffitt never sought publicity either professionally or socially, and thus it was perhaps in her contact with children that she unconsciously but most obviously displayed her charming personality and natural grace. Because of her modest and self-effacing personality, her valuable work will never be known as widely as it deserves to be.

W. J. MURISON

Appointments and Retirements

ALLEN.—Mr. D. L. Allen, B.A., A.L.A., Senior Administrative Officer, Surrey Co.L., to be an Assistant Librarian, The Library Board of W. Australia.

BIRCH.—Mr. J. E. V. Birch, A.L.A., Borough Librarian, Taunton P.L., to be City Librarian, Fremantle P.L., W. Australia.

BLOW.—Miss J. Blow, Junior Assistant, Stoke Newington P.L., to be Senior Assistant in charge of Children's Dept., Thurrock P.L.

BUTCHER.—Mr. L. G. Butcher, Deputy City Librarian, Canterbury P.L., to retire.

CARTLEDGE.—Mr. J. A. Cartledge, A.L.A., Deputy City Librarian of Manchester, to retire.

CHAFE.—Mr. W. F. Chafe, F.L.A., Librarian, Circulation Section, The Library Board of W. Australia, to be City Librarian, Perth P.L., W. Australia.

CHAPLIN.—Mr. R. G. Chaplin, Assistant, Erith P.L., to be Senior Assistant, Rochester P.L.

DACE.—Mr. J. M. Dace, A.L.A., Branch Librarian, Woodcross Branch, Coseley, Staffs., to be Branch Librarian, Coalpool Branch, Walsall P.L.

DE LA HAYE.—Miss M. De La Haye, Assistant in charge of Travelling Library, Hornsey P.L., to be Library Assistant, Univ. of Western Ontario, Canada.

DRAKE.—Miss J. J. Drake, A.L.A., Senior Assistant, Willesden P.L., to be Librarian-in-charge, Chepstow Branch, Monmouthshire Co.L.

EDNEY.—Miss C. P. Edney, A.L.A., Assistant, Yardley Wood Branch, Birmingham P.L., to be First Assistant, Northfield Branch.

FILLINGHAM.—Miss M. Fillingham, Children's Librarian, Lincoln P.L., to resign.

FLOREY.—Mr. C. C. Florey, F.L.A., Deputy City Librarian, Peterborough P.L., to be Librarian, Scarborough P.L., W. Australia.

GREENHILL.—Miss S. P. Greenhill, Assistant, Westminster P.L., to be Assistant, British Library of Political and Economic Science.

HOPE.—Mr. D. W. Hope, B.A., Assistant, Univ. Coll. of Wales, Aberystwyth, to be Senior Assistant, Kendal and Westmorland P.L.

HOWARD.—Mr. J. V. Howard, M.A., F.L.A., Assistant Cataloguer, Paddington P.L., to be Assistant, University Library, King's College, Aberdeen.

JONES.—Mr. W. J. Jones, A.L.A., Chief Cataloguer, Rhondda P.L., to be Chief Assistant, Brecon Co.L.

KING.—Miss M. King, B.A., A.L.A., Assistant Librarian, National Central Library, to be Senior Library Assistant, Institute of Education Library, Reading.

NEWLOVE.—Mr. H. Newlove, Chief Assistant, Hinckley P.L., to be Librarian.

NORTH.—Mrs. M. E. North (née Ash), A.L.A., Librarian-in-charge, Central Lending Library, Sutton and Cheam P.L., to resign.

PITT.—Mr. A. E. Pitt, Borough Librarian of Poplar, to retire.

PUGH.—Mr. A. T. Pugh, A.L.A., Cataloguer, The Library Board of W. Australia, to be Librarian, Circulation Section.

ROGERS.—Mr. C. E. Rogers, A.L.A., Deputy Librarian, Govt. Communications Hq., Cheltenham, to be Librarian, Ministry of Works (Scottish Hq.), Edinburgh.

SIMPSON.—Mr. D. J. Simpson, B.Sc., F.L.A., Branch Librarian, Nottingham P.L., to be Assistant-in-charge, Central Lending Library, Sutton and Cheam P.L.

Contributions and communications (including advertisements) should be sent to the Editor, Chaucer House, Malet Place, London, W.C.1, by the 15th of the month preceding that of publication (Tel. Eus. 5856, ext. 9)

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The Horn Book, 1951, Jan., Feb., Mar., Apr., July, Nov. Library Review. Vol. 13, no. 99.

The Librarian and Bookworld. Vol. 42, no. 9; Vol. 44, nos. 9 and 10.

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Times Literary Supplement: Year 41 (1942), 2101, 2125; 42 (1943), 2135, 2138, 2139, 2144, 2146, 2167, 2172, 2179; 43 (1944), 2187, 2188, 2189, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2238; 44 (1945), 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2247, 2248, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2256, 2257, 2260, 2287; 45 (1946), 2292, 2293, 2295, 2313, 2325, Index; 46 (1947), 2351, 2352; 47 (1948), 2396, 2402; 2403; 52 (1953), Index.

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